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SINGLE COPIES 9d.

No. 2668.

MARCH 28, 1931.

Vol. CXIV.



Is your  
**Saline Business**  
as profitable as  
it should be ?

**THINK FOR A MOMENT !**

Are you satisfied with your  
Saline Profits ?——If not

**THINK AGAIN !**

and sell a Saline of quality  
and appearance which yields an  
ADEQUATE PROFIT.

It pays you to push

**'Torch' Brand Saline**  
from every point of view :

There is no better Saline, no better Pack,  
no better Name behind a Product.

**'Torch' Brand Effervescent Saline**  
(Free from Sugar)

4 oz. bottles	cellophane wrapper	1/-	7/6 doz.
6 oz. bottles	coloured wrapper	1/3	10/- doz.
8 oz. bottles	cellophane wrapper	1/9	13/6 doz.

with 'Sure Seal' Cap

'Torch' Brand Products are sold to Chemists only.

**Allen & Hanburys Ltd.**  
Bethnal Green, London, E.2

Telephone : 3201 Bishoosgate (10 lines) Telegrams : "Greenburys Edo London."



See that your  
photographic dept. is  
ready for another  
record SELO summer

stock up  
NOW  
with

**SELO**  
*The fast*  
**FILM**  
BRITISH  
MADE

MAKE A SELO  
WINDOW DISPLAY  
and link up with our  
BIG NATIONAL  
ADVERTISING  
CAMPAIGN

Distributed by  
ILFORD LIMITED,  
ILFORD, LONDON



# "MOSQUITOX"

Made Midge Lotions and Creams (including our own) obsolete—in a night

More convenient, much more effective, more attractive and more pleasant; the Public was quick to show its preference.

## THE "WIGGLESWORTH WAY"

suggests, *before* you buy in your Season's requirements of Midge Bite preparations, you see "Mosquitox" *first*.

Its popularity last Summer was absolute evidence that if you attempt to sell anything less modern or effective, your Competitors will enjoy an advantage. Better to be the first in your District and set the pace yourself.

*A P.C. now will bring you a Sample and full details about Terms, by return.*

**WIGGLESWORTH LTD.**  
**WESTHOUGHTON**  
**LANCS.**



**Manufacturers !  
is the door**

**CLOSED**

**to your travellers?**



***It is - unless your  
goods are advertised!***

Traders these days have no time to spend with vendors of goods of doubtful demand. They are busy selling goods that sell easily—advertised goods.

Unless you advertise you're left behind, your travellers seldom get the buyer's ear, and if they do make sales, cannot easily get repeats. Go into the question of Advertising now—get down to it with Gordon & Gotch.

**GORDON &  
GOTCH LTD.**

GORDON HOUSE, 75-79 FARRINGDON ST.  
LONDON E.C.4



**FREE TO BONA FIDE  
MANUFACTURERS**

This Brochure describing the G & G Service, will be sent free to responsible executives applying on their business letter heading.

*12 Gordon and Gotch Houses and 10 Associate Houses throughout the Empire*



# Concentrate on COTY

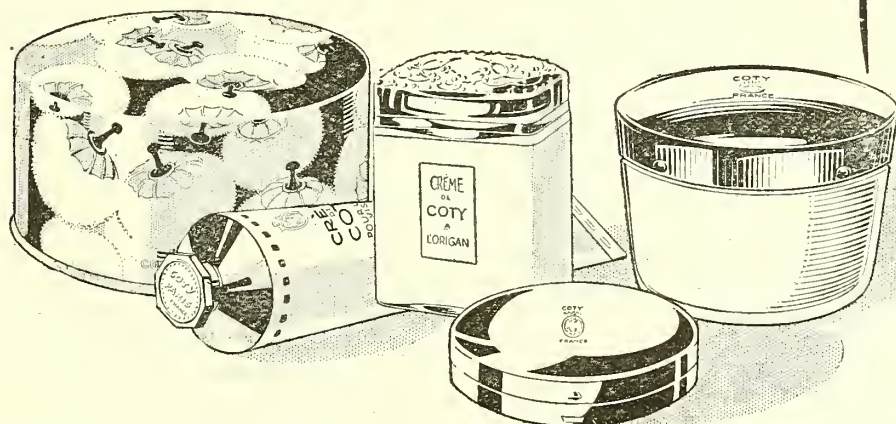
*for sales and  
satisfaction.*

CONSISTENT high quality and vigorous Advertising have placed Coty Face Powder and Coty Cream first for sales and repeat orders.

**Stock  
more  
Coty-  
sell  
more  
Coty**

You can be sure of increased and profitable business if you concentrate on these popular Coty Products, and co-operate with the Advertising by displaying Coty prominently on your counters and in your windows.

*Coty*



COTY (England) LIMITED, Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1.  
Telephone : Mayfair 7244-49

Telegrams : Paricoty, Phone, London.

C.F.H. 137



# Williams' SPECIAL OFFER

## OF 3/- worth of Shaving Luxury FOR 1/6

### STARTS ON Tuesday, April 14th, 1931



*So does the huge advertising campaign  
So does the public demand*

**IF YOU HAVE NOT YET PLACED YOUR ORDER:  
USE THE FORM AT THE FOOT OF THIS PAGE.**

*Fill it in, cut it out and post it TODAY  
TO*

**W. H. THOMAS**

**50/2 UNION ST., LONDON, S.E.1**

You know all about the Williams Special Offer and how it is bound to be in great demand immediately the advertising starts. You know, too, exactly what you stand to make by buying either Parcel No. 1 or No. 2 (No. 2 is the better, of course, for it carries with it a FREE BONUS value 10/-).

The colossal advertising campaign behind the Williams Special Offer is bound to result in the establishment of Williams Shaving Cream on the British Market and the creation of a *brand new* market in Aqua-Velva—a *new* after-shaving preparation. Depend upon it, these two lines will 'go.' Immediately the advertising starts, your customer will look for and ask for the Williams Combination package of Shaving Cream and Aqua-Velva. See that your stocks are adequate to meet the demand . . . ORDER NOW!

#### ★ SPECIAL NOTE

*The combination offer can be bought through your wholesaler at 13/6 a dozen. Parcel No. 2 can only be bought direct.*

#### **PARCEL No. 1** *(Strike out if not required).*

- 3 DOZEN** Combination Packages, each containing:—  
ONE 1/6 Williams Luxury Shaving Cream.  
ONE 1/6 Aqua-Velva.

*Delivered and Invoiced  
as April 14th.*

Nett Cost 36/-  
**(No Bonus)**

#### **PARCEL No. 2** *(Strike out if not required).*

- 3 DOZEN** Combination Packages (as Parcel No. 1)  
for delivery prior to April 14th. Nett cost, 36/-

<p>ONE DOZ. 6d.   Williams Luxury ONE DOZ. 1/6   Shaving Cream. 1/4 DOZ. 1/6 Williams Aqua-Velva</p>	<p><b>PLUS</b> <b>ONE DOZ. Williams 10d.</b> <b>Shaving Sticks FREE</b></p>	<p>19/- Nett Cost</p>
--	---	-------------------------------

*\*Delivered and Invoiced  
as June 10th.*

Total Nett Cost  
**55/-**

Please Forward Parcel No. \_\_\_\_\_ Also strike out above  
parcel not required

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY



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# Elasto

Regd

## For all Diseases of the Circulatory System

Recommend "ELASTO" for Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Eczema, Swollen Legs, Phlebitis, Thrombosis, Muscular Weakness, Bad Legs, Piles, Prolapsus, Varicocele, Hardened Arteries, Blood Pressure, Deficient Circulation and kindred ailments.

**Elasto may be relied upon to give satisfaction. The existing urgent demand is being steadily fostered by consistent advertising**

**WHY NOT SHOW ELASTO?**

Prepared in the Laboratories of  
**THE NEW ERA TREATMENT CO.**  
 CECIL HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT,  
 LONDON, E.C.

Full particulars, Showcards, and Leaflets on request.



**Elasto Nature Salve**

**3/- a box**

**Wholesale**

**27/- a doz.**

**Elasto Tablets**

**5/- a box**

(One month's supply)

**Wholesale**

**45/- a doz.**



From your wholesaler

P.A.T.A.



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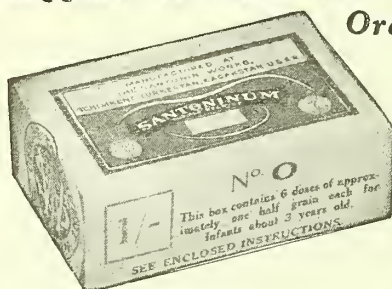
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# Santonin, B.P.

*The truest Specific known to Medical Science*

**Supplied in Bulk and Packed Doses for Human and Veterinary Use**

*Order from your wholesaler*



## Packet Prices

No. 0.	6 × 1/2	Grain	- 1/-
No. 1.	6 × 1	"	- 1/6
No. 2.	6 × 2	"	- 2/3
No. 3.	6 × 3	"	- 3/-
No. 4.	6 × 4	"	- 4/-
No. 5.	6 × 5	"	- 4/9

## The Guide to the Canine Trade

### “THE DOG LOVERS’ BOOK”

Contains NEW SCIENTIFIC information on the Ailments of the dog and their treatment. It will surely attract a profitable Canine Trade and it is

**FREE TO CHEMISTS !!**

**Write to-day for a FREE supply to distribute to your customers**

**ARCOS LTD., Santonin Dept., Bush House, Aldwych, LONDON**

*Sole Representatives of the Tchimkent Santonin Factory*



# “Harlene’s” Great New Sales Aid!

To further supplement their Big National Advertising Campaign, Edwards Harlene Ltd. have recently introduced yet one more Sales Aid for their Popular Series of Hair Toilet Preparations. This comprises a most attractive Show-Card as reproduced below, the full size of which is 19½" wide by 14½" deep. It is reproduced in natural colours superimposed with Red Lettering. Hundreds of applications have been received and this new Sales Aid is meeting with an enthusiastic reception everywhere.

These Show-Cards have been executed by the well-known artist Mr. Cress Woollett, and are identically the same as prints of his famous painting, which were originally sold at £1 1 0 each.

No Chemist or Store can afford to be without this valuable new “Harlene Sales Aid,” and applications are cordially invited. Enquiries should be made early owing to a limited number only being available. Each Show-Card will be sent Post Free.



*The above is an exact Reproduction of the new “Harlene” Show-Card now being distributed as a further aid to the Sale of these Popular Hair Toilet Preparations.*

“**HARLENE**” FOR THE HAIR  
 “**CREMEX**” SHAMPOO POWDERS  
 “**UZON**” Brilliantine

“**ASTOL**” FOR GREY HAIR  
 “**Harlene**” WAVE SETTING LOTION  
 “**Harlene**” Hair Fixative

*Please address all communications to:—*

**EDWARDS HARLENE LTD., 20-22-24-26 Lamb’s Conduit St., London, W.C.**



# Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

"By its palatability and general excellence 'Roboleine' has taken the high rank to which it is entitled among dietetic aids."

*The Lancet.*

"A perfect food for brain, muscle, and bone. It can be taken by the most fastidious and never nauseates."

*The British*

*Medical Journal.*

"The value of this preparation to the marasmic or debilitated child is too obvious to call for discussion."

*The Medical Annual.*

Year after year the sales of Roboleine steadily increase, proving beyond all doubt that it consistently maintains its reputation with the medical profession and public alike. Every year thousands more benefit from the Roboleine treatment, and every customer that enters your shop to buy Roboleine is a potential customer for other lines.

*Liberal  
Discounts on  
Direct  
Orders*



*A Quick  
Seller with  
Good Profits*

ROBOLEINE consists of—

BONE MARROW to make good red blood and increase resistance to disease, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

MALT, a natural laxative and source of energy.

EGGYOLK, containing Lecithin, the greatest nerve food known.

LEMON JUICE neutralised for building bone and preventing skin troubles

**KEEP IT WELL DISPLAYED**

OPPENHEIMER SON & Co., Ltd. *Handforth Laboratories,* Clapham Road, LONDON, S.W.9

41

## Our Prices are certainly Right

SOME of the largest advertisers in the country use our service . . . why? . . . because they know we have original ideas . . . can print at prices that keep "overheads" down . . . and they are sure of deliveries to time. When you are in the market for showcards, cartons, folders, booklets, labels, envelopes—in fact, any advertising matter—compare our prices with those you usually pay. We will guarantee to satisfy you regarding quality.

**ALF HARRISON & SONS, LTD.**  
Chemists' & Advertising Printers, Burley Rd., Leeds

London Office : Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.  
Telephone : Museum 8340. Also at Dublin and Belfast.



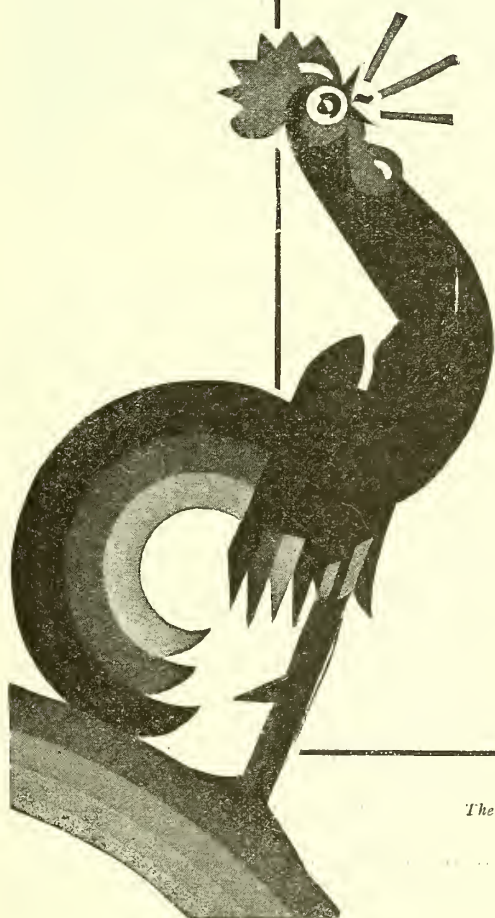
THE FREE GOODS  
BONUS OFFER  
OF  
**ENO'S**  
**'FRUIT SALT'**

FOR A 14 DAYS  
WINDOW DISPLAY  
WILL DEFINITELY  
CLOSE ON

**MARCH 31**  
**1931**

If you have not already done so send in  
your order to-day so that you may  
obtain the full benefit of the Bonus offer

J. C. ENO, Ltd.  
160 Piccadilly  
London, W.1

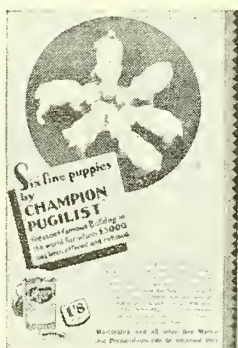


The words ENO and "Fruit Salt" connote the world-famous effervescent saline of J. C. Eno Ltd. and are registered trade marks

# An easy way TO INCREASE SALES



A beautifully printed reproduction of a painting by ARTHUR WARDLE, mounted on a bevelled card, measuring 10" x 8". Few dog owners can resist the appeal of this charming series.



This window bill concerns the famous Bulldog, CHAMPION PUGILIST, and was issued at the time when £3,000 was offered and refused for him, and he was the subject of much press comment. A most efficient sales maker.



A window bill which is now being issued to take advantage of the unusually heavy demand for '92 Ointment in Spring, when skin troubles are more common.

**I**F you would like to take your share of the steadily increasing sales of Bob Martin's dog preparations, you will wish to have your name included in the special BOB MARTIN DISPLAY LIST.

Although the Bob Martin preparations are sold in every village in Britain, we continue to receive requests from dog-owners to supply direct "... as I do not think your preparations are sold in my locality."

An occasional display of Bob Martin sales aids is all that is required to bring these dog-owners into your Pharmacy. We have decided, therefore, to compile a list of Pharmacists who wish to be kept up to date in their Bob Martin display material (much of which is topical and seasonal), and these Pharmacists will receive new sales aids immediately they become available.

The first sales aid to be sent to all names on this special Display List will be the second edition of Bob Martin on Dogs. This will be followed during April by a special seasonal window bill.

Please let us know, *without delay*, if you would like to take advantage of this scheme. For your convenience an application form has been inserted at the foot of this page.



## BOB MARTIN LTD.

Dog Food and Medicine Manufacturer  
since 1892

### SOUTHPORT ENG.

A "newsy" and informative four-page leaflet, which is issued in midsummer to all Pharmacists on the special display list.

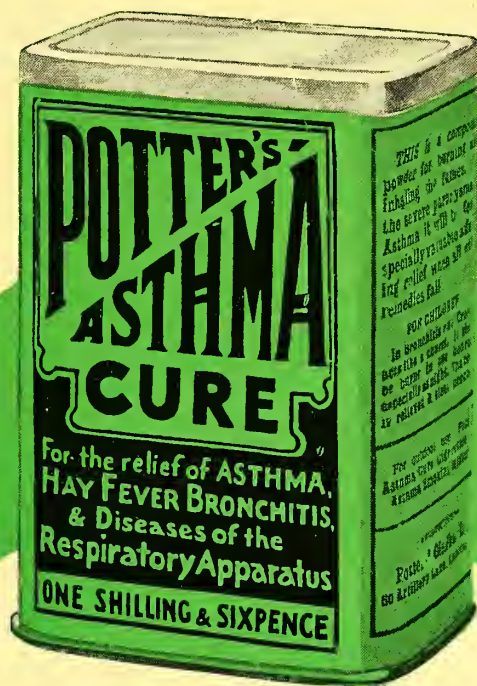


Please add my name to the special BOB MARTIN DISPLAY LIST so that I will receive all new sales aids immediately they are issued.

Name.....

Address.....





Potter's Asthma Cure stands alone for efficacy and public esteem. Purchase your supplies from us or through your usual Wholesaler. Retail 1s. 6d.

CONSISTENT ADVERTISING TO THE PUBLIC IS CREATING  
A REGULAR DEMAND WHICH YOU SHOULD MEET.

*Potter & Clarke Ltd*  
*60/64, Artillery Lane, London, E.1.*  
*Manchester: 24, Luna St., Great Ancoats.*

LONDON TELEPHONE No.: BISHOPSGATE 4761 (5 Lines).  
 „ TELEGRAMS: HOREHOUND, PHONE, LONDON.

MANCHESTER TELEPHONE No. CITY 6048.  
 „ TELEGRAMS: HOREHOUND, MANCHESTER

# Sensational...

THIS ADVERTISING VITALLY CONCERNS

EVERY CHEMIST . . . .

CREATES AN ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND DEMAND

**D**URING the last few months the British public (or much of it) has been curing its colds and sore throats, warding off 'flu and other ailments with Listerine Antiseptic! You yourself have almost certainly felt the response to the forceful advertising that has increased sales of Listerine Antiseptic 60% in only 3 months. Now, with the arrival of brighter weather, Listerine Antiseptic will be advertised in a new way, for a new purpose and with ever increasing intensity.

## A New and Striking Campaign

Beginning April 1st the leading national dailies will carry advertising telling the story of Listerine Antiseptic as a preventive of halitosis (unpleasant breath) and as a deodorant guarding against strong odours caused by highly-flavoured foods, tobaccos and wines.

Sensational? Yes... Daring? Perhaps—Already tested in other markets of the world, this advertising has every prospect of success in England—where women, and men also, have the highest of all standards of personal fastidiousness.

## Your Big Chance

Never before have retailers been offered so big a chance to make their business on an antiseptic product an *all-the-year-round* affair! Let this campaign work for you. Order in a stock of Listerine Antiseptic now—and keep it well to the fore in your shop! Display it well. It's a product that will sell itself, if you give it the chance.

### THREE IMPORTANT FACTS about LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

1. *Listerine Antiseptic is perfectly harmless to all body tissues—and can be used full strength with absolute safety yet . . . .*
2. *It is a powerful germicide and antiseptic. "The Lancet" report states that it is capable of killing 200,000,000 germs in 15 seconds.*
3. *A highly efficient mouth-wash and gargle—Listerine Antiseptic has valuable deodorant qualities. It effectually banishes breath odour, whether pathological in origin, or due to minor causes, such as strong-flavoured foods, alcohol or tobacco.*

## PRICES, TERMS and DISCOUNTS

### LISTERINE BRAND ANTISEPTIC

Original cases	Size	Retail	Wholesale
4 dozen	3 oz.	1/6 each	13/6 doz.
2 dozen	7 oz.	3/- each	27/- doz.
1 dozen	14 oz.	5/6 each	49/6 doz.

Less 5% monthly account

### SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR QUANTITIES

1 case assorted as desired	-	-	less extra 5%
12 cases	"	"	" " 10%
36 cases	"	"	" " 12½%

and 5% monthly account

### LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE AND SHAVING CREAM

Retail price 1/3 per tube

Wholesale price 10/- per dozen less 5% monthly account (or 9/6 per dozen net). Quantity discounts one gross lots less 7½% and 5% monthly account, three gross lots less extra 10% and 5% monthly account.

**You will do well to stock these two lines as well as Listerine Antiseptic**

**Distributors for Great Britain and Ireland :**

**S. MAW, SON & SONS, LTD.**

**7-12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.1**



# Compelling...



**LISTERINE**  
BRAND  
**ANTISEPTIC**

deodorizes and  
sweetens the breath

**kills 200,000,000  
germs in 15 seconds**

*The Lancet*



they may say about you

NOBODY LIKED TO



She was beautiful and charming  
...yet one thing about her Society  
could not brook...

She had with her under a single bit of conversation...  
...the most beautiful and charming...  
...the most beautiful and charming...  
...the most beautiful and charming...



**LISTERINE**  
BRAND  
ANTISEPTIC

**THIS** is one of the big-space  
advertisements which will ap-  
pear in April. It tells a good  
story, and a true and convincing  
one. An unusual theme perhaps—  
but see how carefully, yet how  
convincingly, it is handled.

**FREE COUNTER CUT-OUT**

This good-looking cut-out will be  
sent you free on application. Ask  
for one when you send in your  
order for Listerine products.

# LISTERINE

BRAND

# ANTISEPTIC

# SALES AIDS

of proved efficacy

By means of dummies, showcards and other advertising material issued by the manufacturers of Rendell's Pessaries, your window and your counter can be made to interest new and present customers in this profitable repeat line of acknowledged supremacy. Such display matter, in common with the booklets and wrappers that you can distribute, is in the best taste. Experience shows that it wins the permanent support and goodwill of customers of the right type.



for a product  
of  
proved efficacy



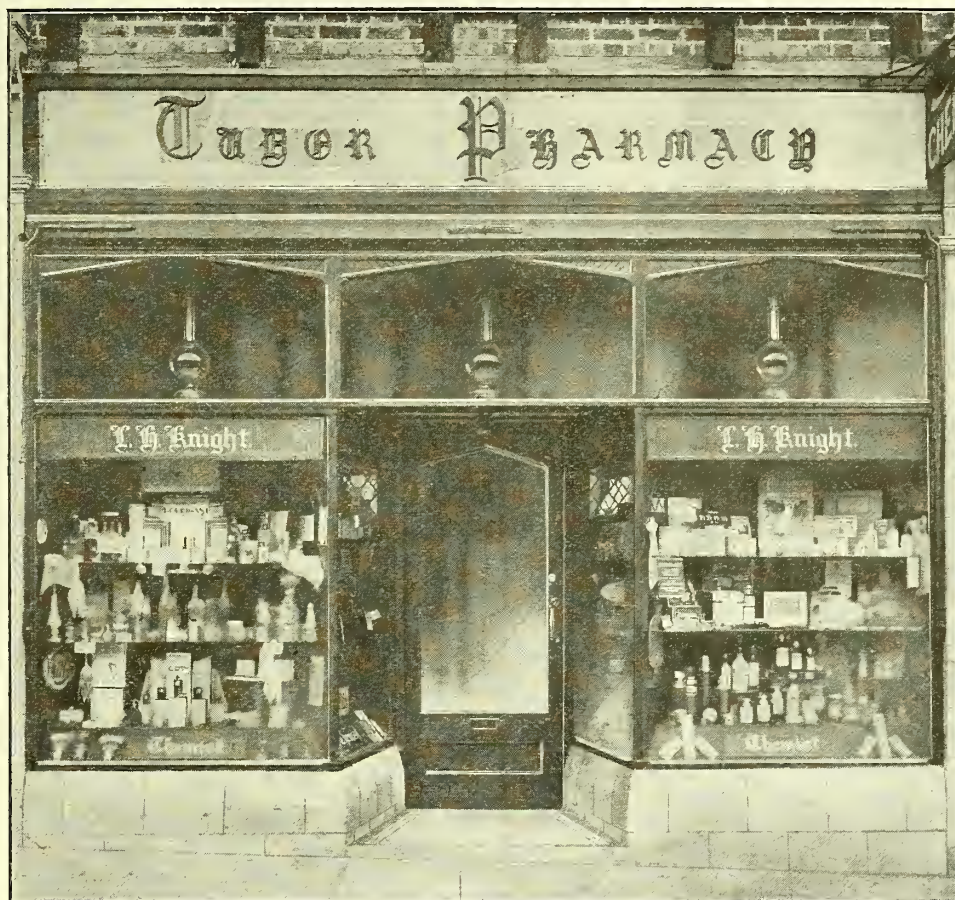
## RENDELL'S

### SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES

May we discuss with you ways in which you can benefit by the advertising support we freely place at your service? Why not write for particulars to-day?

**W. J. RENDELL LTD.**  
**HARDWICK HOUSE**  
**161-165, ROSEBERY AVENUE,**  
**LONDON, E.C.1.**





*A pharmacy by Maw's designed to harmonize with a building in the Tudor Style.*

**I**F it is Pharmaceutical Shopfitting you require, there is one firm above all others where you may be sure of securing exactly what you want at the lowest possible cost. It may be a complete shop front or a complete pharmacy interior, carried out in modern or period style, or it may be merely the re-designing of an unattractive or uneconomical corner of

your premises, or even a re-arrangement of existing showcases. Whatever it is, you may be sure that Maw's, out of their lengthy and varied experience of pharmacy fitting, will furnish you with reliable and disinterested advice and when favoured with your instructions will carry them out in a manner which will guarantee you complete satisfaction.

*Consult us on any shopfitting problems. We are justly celebrated for the fitting of profitable pharmacies. May we make yours more profitable?*

**S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,**  
Aldersgate St. London,  
and Barnet.





# GREAT Tintex

## EXTRA BONUS OFFER

### 2 CLEAR PROFIT

### ON AN OUTLAY OF £2·16·0!!!

With an order for fourteen dozen 6d. packs—Tintex, Whitex, Colour Remover or Stocking Dyes (two Stocking Dyes equal one 6d. pack)—we offer you a special bonus of two dozen of the new 1931 "Fashion Shades."

**YOUR OUTLAY** 14 doz. 6d. pkts.  
at 4/- per doz. £2 16 0  
2 doz. 6d. pkts. 1931  
"Fashion Shades" *Free bonus*

**YOUR RETURN** 14 doz. 6d. pkts. £4 4 0  
2 doz. bonus ... 12 0  
£4 16 0

PROFIT £2—equals 41½% on your selling price.  
Minimum Order for Bonus - 14 dozen 6d. packs.

*In the event of a Customer ordering more than fourteen dozen we will allow a proportionate bonus.*

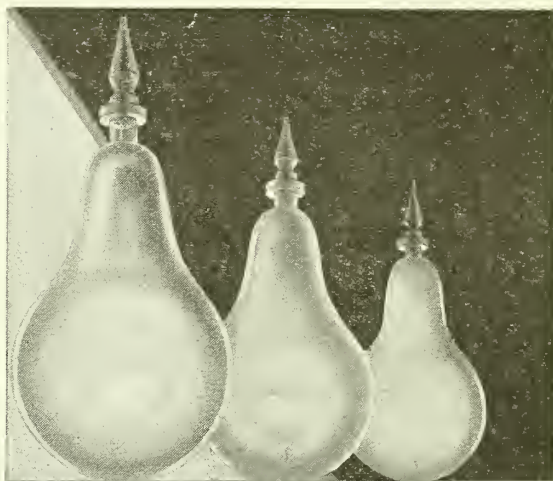
# Tintex

BRITISH TINTEX & DYE PRODUCTS LTD.

252-260 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

Selling Agents—Messrs. J. C. ENO, Ltd.

The amazing properties of these wonderful dyes, coupled with heavy and effective advertising, have carried their name and fame into every household. Now this Great Special Bonus Offer is going to bring still bigger profits to you. It is an opportunity which you must not miss. Have a special Tintex "Week." Push up your sales . . . the figures below will show how much YOU WILL PROFIT!



## —LIGHTS OLD and NEW

THE old symbolic coloured lights survive here and there, but the modern Chemist is alive to the selling value of *abundant* and *glareless* light and insists upon using—

## COSMOS Pearl LAMPS

S.B.  
187



METROPOLITAN-VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.  
Trafford Park MANCHESTER.





(Æsculapius).

## *Evans' Anæmia Specialities* *of interest to Pharmacists*

### HEPATEX

This is now recognised by physicians to be the most convenient form of liver preparation on the market. It is very highly concentrated, one teaspoonful dose containing the therapeutic equivalent of 2 ounces of fresh liver. Many notable reports have been received commenting on its extreme efficacy in the treatment of Pernicious Anæmia.

Issued in 4-oz. Bottles.

### HEPATEX WITH IRON

This is Hepatex in combination with a special and most assimilable form of Iron. It is strongly recommended in those cases of stubborn Secondary Anæmia where powerful stimulation of the blood-regenerating organs is desirable. The dosage is small, one or two teaspoonsful per day will in most cases be found ample.

Issued in 2-oz. Bottles.

### GASTREXO

(TRADE MARK REGD.)

For those isolated cases of Pernicious Anæmia where Hepatex does not give an entirely satisfactory response, which may be due to some factor connected with the gastric aspects of the condition, we have introduced Gastrexo. This is a properly desiccated and defatted whole-stomach substance, 10 grammes being equivalent to 80 grammes of fresh tissue. Issued in boxes of 12 by 10 grammes, and tins of 240 grammes.

### HÆMEXO

(TRADE MARK REGD.)

This is an organic compound of Hæmoglobin in which the Iron has been augmented to ensure greater therapeutic value. It acts to a marked degree in stimulating the blood-forming organs and is a valuable remedy in the milder forms of Secondary Anæmia and in General Debility.

Issued in 8-oz. and 16-oz. Bottles.

*For further particulars and literature  
apply to :*

*Evans' Biological Institute, Runcorn*

# EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB *Ltd*

LIVERPOOL  
56 Hanover St.

DUBLIN

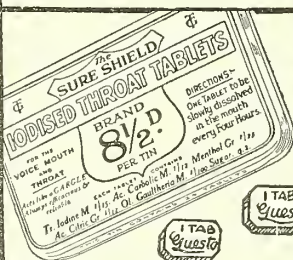
LONDON  
50 Bartholomew Close

# Meet the BIG DEMAND

BY LAYING IN STOCKS OF



**"SURE SHIELD"**  
BRAND  
Iodised THROAT TABLETS



**8 1/2 Tins**

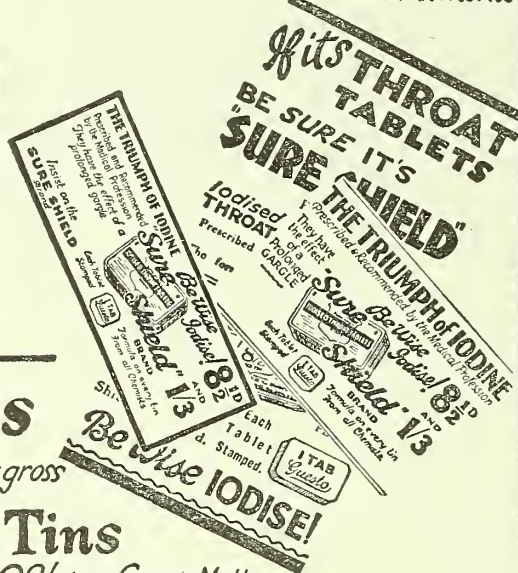
5/6 doz 63/-per gross

**1 1/3 Tins**

9/6 doz 108/-per Gross Nett



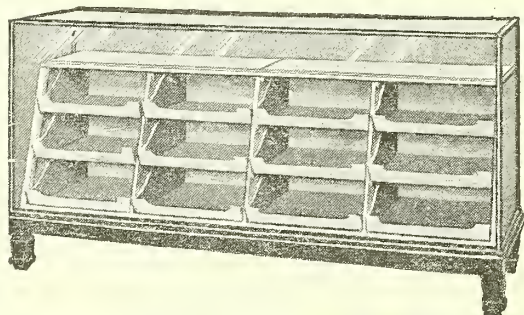
A Few Specimen "SURE SHIELD" Advertisements



THOS GUEST & CO., LTD.  
CARRUTHERS STREET,  
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

LONDON DEPOT:  
1, SWAN STREET,  
MINORIES, E.1,  
TELEPHONE: ROYAL 8111.

## RETURN for OUTLAY



### THE QUICK SERVER

Ideal for business premises. Mahogany or Oak and Plate Glass. Three rows of light oak trays, opening from back as drawers. Above is a plate-glass shelf accessible by familiar sliding plate-glass doors.

Full illustrated list free on request.

On some goods you doubt that you are getting an adequate return for outlay, on some you are certain, on none can you rely so absolutely as on those things that enhance the attractiveness of your Pharmacy. A well-designed fitting is

### An Investment

that brings a perpetual return. It attracts custom, gives status and lasts long after it has paid for the initial cost. We shall be pleased to discuss any shop-fitting problem.

WRITE  
CALL  
or  
PHONE  
Clerkenwell  
2191

**Philip Josephs & Sons Ltd.**

90-92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1  
PHARMACY FITTERS FOR OVER A CENTURY.

Late of  
OLD ST.



# VACUUM FLASKS

## PINTS

Per dozen	-	-	-	-	9/6
3-dozen lots	-	-	-	per doz.	9/-
100's	-	-	-	„ „	8/9

ORIGINAL CASES OF 250

Free Cases - - Carriage Paid

At **8/6** per doz.

ALL THERMOS  
and  
LIP VAC

Flasks at Lowest Prices.

Get Thermos' Spring Bonus Offer from Ayrtons

# FROM AYRTONS

# AT LAST!

## We can now offer SOLID ESSENTIAL OILS

containing up to

# 73%

of essential oil

- ☐ All perfume compositions as well as any essential oil can be supplied in the solid form.
- ☐ The base used is quite harmless and neutral.
- ☐ The full aroma and delicacy of the perfume oil is unaltered.

For further information and samples:—

**ESSENCES & SYNTHETICS, LTD.**

W. C. SLATER, Managing Director

4 CARLISLE AVENUE

LONDON, E.C.3

Royal 0290

Essynthet, Ald, London

ESSENTIAL OILS  
FLORAL OTTOS  
DEODORANTS

# QUICK SALES SUBSTANTIAL PROFITS



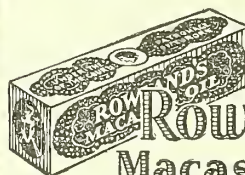
Handbag  
containers 3d.  
Dainty 6d.  
tubes. Retail.

Snowfire Cream—always in demand, always making new friends, is a profitable line to handle. Women everywhere are recommending it one to another. Their enthusiasm means repeat orders and extra profits for you. Get in good stocks now. Manufactured by F. W. Hampshire & Co. (1927) Ltd., Sunnydale Works, Derby.

# Snowfire CREAM

## For thinning hair

Recommend Rowland's Macassar Oil, the favourite of 137 years. It keeps the hair healthy, and staves off greyiness and baldness.



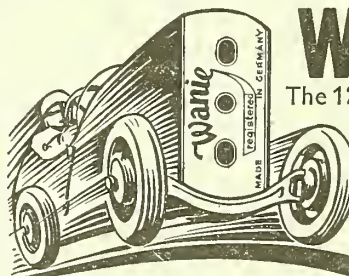
RETAIL  
3/6, 7/- & 10/6  
P.A.T.A.

Red for  
dark hair  
Golden  
for fair or  
grey hair

A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1

RM2T

## For Speedy Sales—



# WANIE

The 12 Shave-power Blade  
A WINNER  
EVERY TIME!  
8/- PER GROSS

For Sample, write to—  
Dept. C.D.,

WANIE DISTRIBUTING CO.  
89 Aldgate High St., E.C.3

Northern Distributors: S. Kalisky (Aldgate), Ltd., 16 Withy Grove, Manchester.  
Irish Free State Agents: Messrs. W. A. Freedman & Co., 21 Merchant's Quay, Dublin.



THE

# "Dual" AUTOWAY

## IT WEIGHS—IT MEASURES

# £21

### NEXT MONTH

we are placing on the market one of the most unique and serviceable Personal Weighing Machines ever constructed.

We are calling it  
the "Dual" Autoway.

This new model records height by means of a telescopic measuring stick which, together with several other distinctive features, will make the latest Autoway product a great asset in the Pharmacy.

Dignified in appearance, it will have an irresistible appeal to the public.

If you are contemplating installing a Personal Weighing Machine investigate the merits of this wonderful new model.

To AUTOWAY CO., 13 Wellington Street, GLASGOW, C.2.  
Please send details of the special features embodied  
in the "Dual" Autoway, also particulars of  
extended payment terms.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
.....  
.....

# Mercolized Wax

*for the Complexion*

Extensively Advertised. Always in Demand.

*There is no risk in holding full stocks.  
Every woman is a potential buyer.  
Sales are regular and repeats certain.*

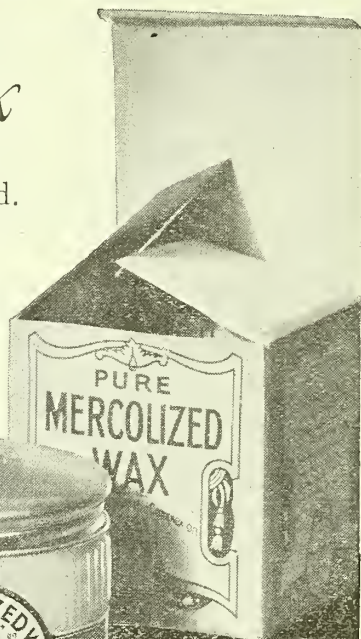
## Stallax

*a Shampoo—also popular,  
and shows a handsome profit.*

# Dearborn

(1923) Limited

37 Gray's Inn Rd. London. W.C.1.



Telephone  
Holborn. 9669

# A. S. LLOYD'S EUX-E-SIS.

For Shaving  
without  
Soap, Water,  
or Brush.

## CAUTION.

The Labels on GENUINE EUXESIS bear  
two signatures—A. S. Lloyd, in black  
ink, and that of his Widow, Aimée  
Lloyd, in RED. Refuse any other.

Tubes 1/6 & 3/- ~ 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % Profit

Sole Manufacturers  
and Proprietors :

**AIMÉE LLOYD & Co., Ltd.**  
**23 PANTON STREET, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.**

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).



# THE NEW LINE FOR READY SALES



Here is a range of Toilet Soaps to tempt all your customers . . . . delightfully scented in seven exquisite perfumes . . . . beautifully presented in seven dainty, fascinating packings, a different one for each perfume . . . . real high-class soaps of fine quality at an exceptionally popular price . . . . Bristow's :: :: "Floralium" Series :: ::

This is the line to stock and display for ready sales and quick repeats. Splendid showcards are at your service. Why not write NOW for full details, or better still send a small trial order and notice how quickly your :: :: customers will buy :: ::

## PRICES

	Trade Dozen Boxes	Retail Per Box
3 Tab. Boxes each Tablet banded	7/-	10½d.
	Per Gross Tablets	Per Tablet
12 Tab. Boxes each Tablet banded	27/-	3½d.
	Per Gross Tablets	Per Tablet
Bath size 6 Tab. Boxes	48/-	6d.

PERFUMES—Lily, Carnation,  
Lilac, Narcissus, N.S. Stock,  
Jasmin and Sweet Pea.

**T. F. BRISTOW & CO. LTD. COLINDALE, LONDON, N.W.9**

West End Showrooms : MAPPIN HOUSE, 158 OXFORD ST., W.1. (Phone : Museum 5478)

# THEY DEMAND AMO

SHEFFIELD  
STEEL

RAZOR  
BLADES

SEND FOR  
**FREE SAMPLE AND  
BONUS TERMS**

**AMO SAFETY RAZOR BLADE CO.**  
BROAD STREET HOUSE,  
LONDON, E.C.2



on **65% Profit**  
on **"LERESCHE" BLADES**  
NATIONALLY ADVERTISED

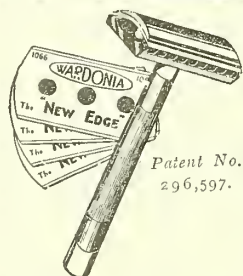
**DO NOT MISS A SALE—ORDER NOW**

This French blade can be compared advantageously with any and sells at

**ONLY 2½D. EACH**

or IN PACKETS of 5 at 1/-, 10 at 2/-

**M. LORME & FILS**  
307 Borough High St., London, S.E.1  
Order through your usual wholesaler.



Patent No.  
296,597.

Sole Makers:

**Thomas Ward & Sons, Ltd.,**  
Wardonia Works,  
Sheffield - - England

THE  
**WARDONIA**  
"NEW EDGE"  
**RAZOR!**

A shaving miracle with enormous sales! Send now for trade terms for the Wardonia "New Edge" Razor and Blades. Both scientifically right and soundly-established lines at a generous profit.

**"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH**

Regd. No. 417637.

From all  
Wholesalers.

Packed in ½-dozen Display Boxes.

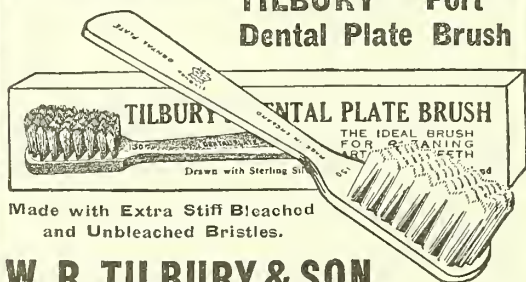
Manufacturers:

**W. R. Speer & Son** (EST. 100 YEARS)  
215 DALSTON LANE - - LONDON, E.8

Agent for S. Africa—C. GORDON DAVIES & CO.,  
National Bank Buildings, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg.

Established 1880.

**TILBURY "Fort" Dental Plate Brush**



Made with Extra Stiff Bleached and Unbleached Bristles.

**W. R. TILBURY & SON**

47 FRAMPTON PARK ROAD, HACKNEY,  
LONDON - - - ENGLAND

**G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.**

Are known the World over as  
the Largest Manufacturers of

**BEST  
BRITISH  
BRUSHES**

Please write for full Particulars to:—

**75 FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.**



# MAY, ROBERTS

& CO., LTD.



7, 9, 11 & 13, Clerkenwell Road,  
London, E.C.1.



# THE BUSINESS THAT SERVICE BUILT

IT would be difficult, perhaps, to estimate with any degree of accuracy the quantity of druggists' sundries emanating daily from the Clerkenwell district of London. To judge by the number of firms in this area engaged in supplying the daily needs of chemists, the total must be great. Not the least important of these concerns is the House of MAY, ROBERTS & Co., LTD., which for over half a century has rendered faithful service to the craft. During the whole of that time there has never been the slightest deviation from the strict policy laid down by the founder—service, meaning prompt supply of goods, correctly delivered and charged. As the business flourished, however, it became necessary to extend premises, and this year sees the completion



OFFICE ACCOMMODATION ON THE TOP FLOOR



TWO VIEWS OF THE WAREHOUSE—

of the remodelling of 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1, approximately 70,000 square feet of floor space. Much attention has been given to organisation and arrangement, so that every inch of space has been utilised to the best advantage.

**IN RETROSPECT.**—In 1874 Samuel Roberts acquired the business of Dixon, Dean & Co., Cow Cross Street, Smithfield, dealers in perfumery and sundries. Trading over the first six years was unfortunate, but subsequently business commenced to thrive and has progressed ever since. In 1883 premises were taken at 9 Clerkenwell Road, only to be burned down in the great Clerkenwell fire two years later. An interesting side-light on the

character of the founder is revealed by the fact that on the following day he had hired a temporary warehouse and advised his customers accordingly. In 1893 the premises were doubled by the addition of No. 11 Clerkenwell Road, and 1902 saw them further enlarged by the second floor of No. 13. They were again augmented during 1904, 1905 and 1908; and in 1909 an article appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* giving a short history of the firm and particulars of the directors. Of the latter



—SHOWING ORDERS BEING ASSEMBLED AND CHECKED

the founder and Mr. Calvert Roberts have died, and the Board of Directors are now Mr. Ashley T. Webb (Managing Director), Mr. William C. Stewart, Mr. Oscar G. Loynes, Mr. George J. Gaisford and Mr. Robert Peck.





THROUGH CORRIDOR SHOWING FIXTURES

**ON THE TOP FLOOR.**—In describing the recently completed building the five main departments will be dealt with in the following order: goods outwards, book-keeping, stock-keeping, goods inwards, and last, but by no means least, staff accommodation. Starting on the top floor it is a good plan to attempt to follow a customer's order through the building, and to note the various stages until completion. It is understood, of course, that a normal order, i.e., one received by post, is selected. An early start is necessary; 7.20 a.m. being the time at which letters, by special arrangement, are collected from the G.P.O. A machine slits the envelopes, and the letters are sorted into groups comprising orders, correspondence, etc.

ON THE GROUND FLOOR:  
SHOWING FINAL ASSEMBLING AND CHECKING

Orders are then re-sorted into categories such as motor routes, special post, rail, carrier, and so on. By this time the staff has been considerably augmented, and orders are passed through and thoroughly examined; lines not catalogued are immediately ordered. It is interesting, at this point, to note the speed and accuracy with which the foregoing operations are carried out. The system can best be described as "working like clockwork"; and while it is impossible to eliminate entirely the "human element" errors are reduced to a minimum. Each member of the staff is expert at his or her particular job, and the secret of the system would appear to be "specialisation." The order, now identified by a number, has progressed to the Entering and Invoicing Department where, should the customer have used his own notepaper, it is pasted on a proper order form. Goods are supplied from the original order only; copying, of course, entails risk of error. Then to the Pricing Office, to be attended to by expert pricers whose experience enables them to work with accuracy at high speed. Special offers "ex-works," price queries and corrections are dealt with at this stage.

**IN THE WAREHOUSE.**—Stock is divided between two floors, first and second. As the order is descending it will reach the next stage on the second floor. Fixtures are built in equal sections,



IN THE PACKING DEPARTMENT

each in charge of two "assemblers," senior and junior, who are responsible. It will be realised that the time factor is of great importance in filling a steady flow of orders; so to ensure maximum output an ingenious system has been evolved, consisting of a number of bays set in a circle; an order is placed in each. "Assemblers" operate from outside the circle, each selecting his own particular line or lines from the fixtures. Inside the circle are the "checkers," whose duty it is to follow the "assemblers," and, as their name implies, check the goods, at the same time placing them in





THE CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

trays for dispatch to the floor below. Transfer is effected by a gravity lift, which has the advantage of great speed and negligible operation costs. Examination of the fixtures on this floor, as, indeed, on both floors, discloses that goods are stored in strict accordance with their character. In addition foods are protected by being stocked in specially constructed steel fixtures.

**LOWER AND GROUND FLOORS.**—Except that it is larger, the lower floor is practically a replica of the one just described. Partially complete orders are collected from the lifts and placed in the bays, when a similar assembling and checking process takes place. Pharmaceutical products are stored on this floor; the stock-room is a model of

order, and keen observation failed to detect an article misplaced. Nothing is wasted; bins are supplied for waste paper, which is dispatched to the basement, shredded in special machines, and used for packing. Completed orders are now finally checked before handing to the packers. On the ground floor a separate department attends to specials, i.e., lines not stocked; and the "Dangerous Drugs" room, under special supervision, ensures direct delivery without undue handling. Packed consignments may leave the building only after the packer has exchanged the order for the appropriate tally; the former is returned to the office by a small elevator. Special requisitions and inquiries to manufacturers are also dealt with on this floor. The company's fleet of motor delivery vans are loaded from a large dock and leave every day on journeys up to 150 miles from London.



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THE LOADING DOCK

**MODERN BOOK-KEEPING.**—Having disposed of the order a visit may now be paid to the book-keeping department, which in line with modern methods is wholly mechanised. Invoices are passed to the sales journal clerks, and the sales journals compiled on special typing and casting machines. The hand ledger system has been superseded by ledger posting machines able to post items and produce statements simultaneously. Totals shown by these machines must balance with the totals of the sales journals. By this system accounts are always in order and statements available at an early moment. The correspondence department is of more than ordinary interest on account of the elaborate filing system in use. All inquiries relating to orders are dealt with here, and a staff of five is engaged





BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT

exclusively in filing orders and correspondence; a separate file is preserved for each customer, and over 5,000 of these are in use.

**STOCK-KEEPING MADE EASY.**—Efficient stock-keeping is undoubtedly of great importance in a distributive business. "May, Roberts," it would appear from careful observation, have evolved a system *par excellence*. When it is realised that the building contains some 20,000 different articles, all to be accounted for, the magnitude of the task becomes apparent. On examination, however, it seems that the methods used are really simple, and perhaps this accounts for their success. Chance of error through the "human element" has



A PORTION OF THE RESERVE STOCK

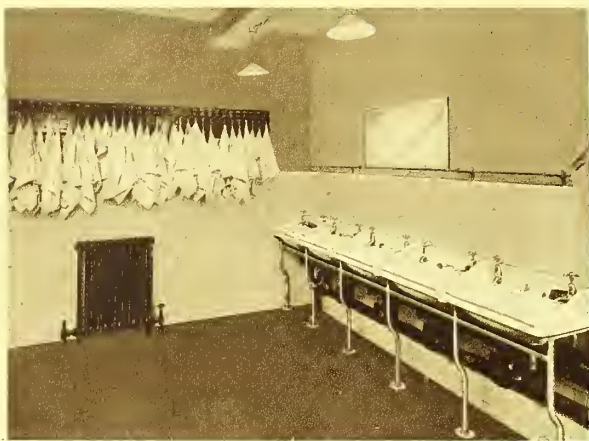
**RECEIVING GOODS.**—Large quantities are being received continuously; they are signed for, invoices dealt with and (where accommodation in working departments is possible) sent direct to the fixtures. Proprietaries in quantity are consigned, by an electric lift, to the basement, where reserve stocks are kept. A continuous elevator feeds the fixtures on the first and second floors from these reserve stocks, a special staff being detailed for this work.



IN THE SPACIOUS BASEMENT

**STAFF ACCOMMODATION.**—Under the heading "Staff Accommodation" may be described certain very important features of the building. A well-housed staff is usually a happy staff with consequent increase in efficiency. "May, Roberts" appear to pride themselves on the comfort of their



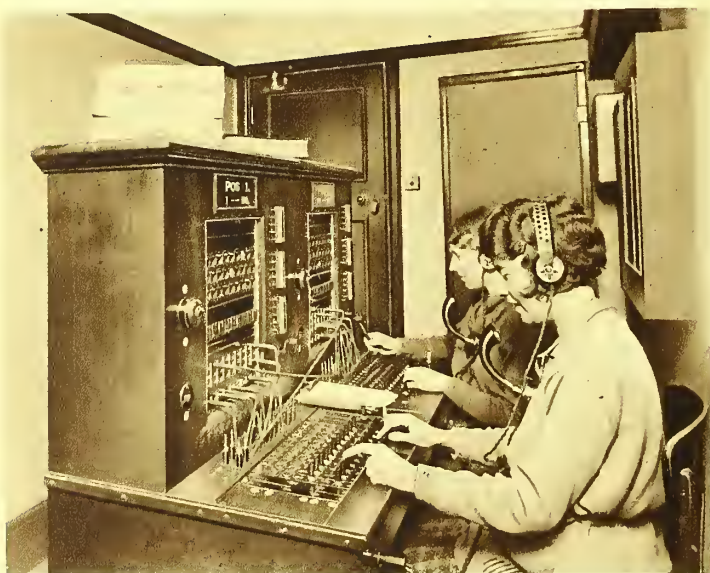


MODERN STAFF ACCOMMODATION

workers. To "clock in" each member possesses a number; that number serves to identify his or her towel and cloak-room peg. Accommodation is divided into "office" and "warehouse" with separate canteens for men and women. The women's canteens are bright, cheery rooms, housing some 62 workers; the men's canteen is larger, very comfortable, and accommodates over 100. The first-aid station, a very necessary and important department where a large staff is employed, is admirably equipped, and a skilled lady attendant remains constantly available for the treatment of minor ailments.



A WOMEN'S CANTEN



THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

IN CONCLUSION.—The organisation is completed by the following: A modern telephone exchange with two skilled operators, 12 lines and 56 internal extensions; eight assistants receiving telephone orders; an up-to-date engineer's workshop for repairs and the care of all electrical installations; a workroom for the parcelling of sundries and other goods that otherwise might be soiled in packing; and an all-electric kitchen for staff use. The whole of the buildings are centrally heated, and the electric lighting entirely modernised. The task of adapting the building to accommodate the various departments with maximum efficiency has necessitated no small degree of architectural and constructional skill. The rebuilding and alterations

have been carried out under the personal supervision of the Company's architect, Mr. Harold Branch, of 25 Cheapside, London, E.C., to whom they are indebted for the great interest shown in every detail of the work. The builder, whose work also merits the highest praise, was Mr. Alec A. Shaw, of "Yeovil," Somerset Way, Iver, Bucks. In short, the alterations to 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, completed in 1931, will enable May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., to continue even more efficiently the policy inaugurated by the founder in 1874 to give "service second to none."



## THE DUBLIN BRANCH

A DESCRIPTION of the distributive business of May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., would be incomplete without some reference to the useful work performed by the branches. The most important of these is the Dublin branch which, from central premises at Grand Canal Quay, serves the whole of the Irish Free State. The branch operated for many years from Westmoreland Street, but owing to rapid expansion of business it was found necessary, during 1927, to remove to larger premises on the present site. The area space available at the branch comprises about 33,000 square feet on one floor with a spacious basement in reserve for future development. The visitor would probably observe, on arrival at the premises, a fleet of motor vans and motor cycles drawn up in readiness for the day's deliveries; they cover, in the course of their journeys, the whole of the Irish Free State, touching points as far north as Monaghan, as far south as Bantry and to the west past Galway. The stock carried at the Dublin branch is of a comprehensive nature, including some 10,000 items and comprising the most representative selection of proprietary articles in the whole of Ireland. In the drug section



Orders are filled by the same methods as obtain in England, and the same meticulous care is taken to ensure freedom from error. A noteworthy feature, made possible by the fact that all departments operate on one floor; is the system of overhead conveyors in use. From the central office overhead wires radiate to every point in the building, carrying messages swiftly and silently, with the result that work is carried on in an atmosphere of comparative quiet with greater speed and accuracy than is possible where messengers are employed. When describing the London premises special mention was made of staff accommodation; in Dublin the comfort of

the workers is ensured by cheerful and well-ventilated departments, centrally heated throughout, excellent canteen and cloakroom facilities, and a social club which arranges dances during the winter months and outings in summer. Other important features of the organisation which may be briefly mentioned include the telephone exchange of seven lines with eleven internal connections; a working staff of 106; special facilities for washing, oiling and garaging cars and the firm's own petrol pumps. As with the London house, the Dublin branch is a complete organisation for the most efficient and speedy distribution



may be seen large quantities of bulk drugs held in readiness to cope with the ever-increasing demand.

of chemists' sundries, and worthily carries on the tradition of "May, Roberts," in the Irish Free State.



## THE PLYMOUTH BRANCH

The Plymouth Branch (right), built and completed in 1928, is situated at 32-33 Kinterbury Street and is a complete organisation run on the same lines as the London Headquarters, except that goods are carried on one floor. The Company's motor services radiate in all directions, covering a wide local area. The Plymouth Branch is efficiently managed and enjoys the patronage of practically all local chemists.



## AT LIVERPOOL

Liverpool and surrounding districts are adequately served by "May, Roberts" from the branch at 67-73 Duke Street (left). As with Plymouth, the stock is carried on one floor and an efficient motor service expedites deliveries in the locality. The two provincial branches play an important part in this great distributive business, bringing to local chemists the same facilities for speedy execution of orders as provided by the London House.

IN THE BOARD ROOM.—The Directors of the Company are, left to right, as follows:—

MR. WILLIAM C. STEWART, joined the firm in 1897 and was appointed a Director when the company was formed in 1909.

MR. ASHLEY T. WEBB, joined the firm in 1895, was appointed a Director upon the formation of the company in 1909, and is now Managing Director.

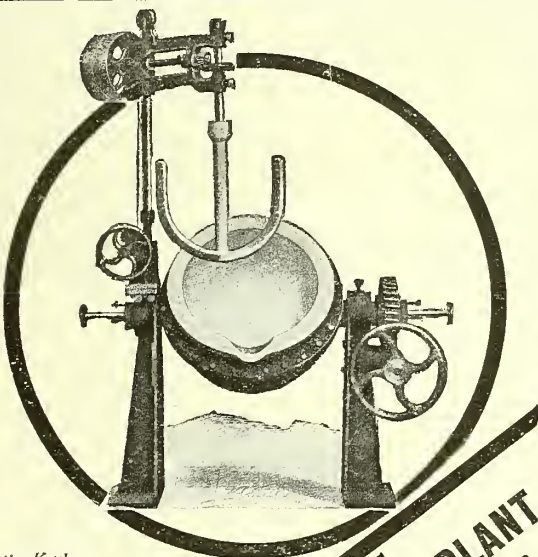
MR. OSCAR G. LOYNES, joined the firm in 1889, was appointed Secretary upon the formation of the company in 1909, and appointed Director in 1912.

MR. GEORGE J. GAISFORD, joined the firm in 1902, was appointed Secretary to the company in 1914, and a Director of the company in 1924, and holds the dual appointment of Director and Secretary.

MR. ROBERT PECK started with the firm from school in 1903, has had considerable departmental experience as Buyer and Manager, and was elected to the Directorate early this year. He has also been largely responsible for the alterations now completed.





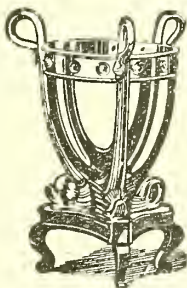


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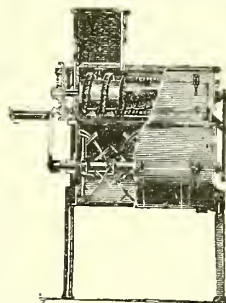
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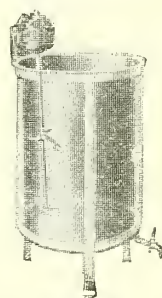
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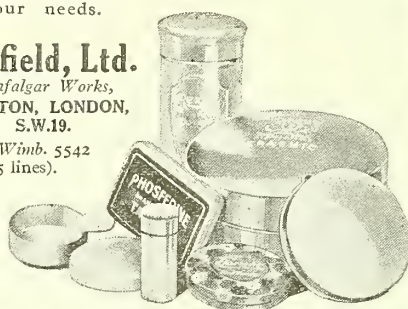
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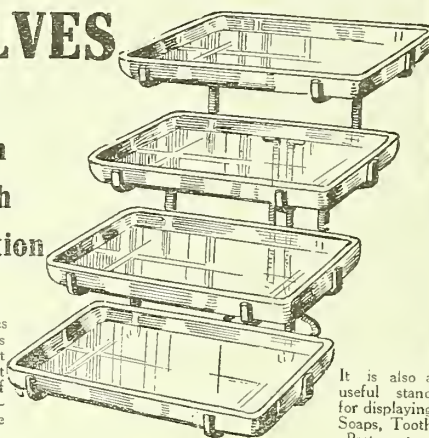
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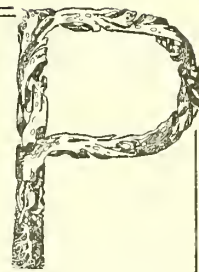
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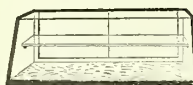
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For destroying Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, &c.  
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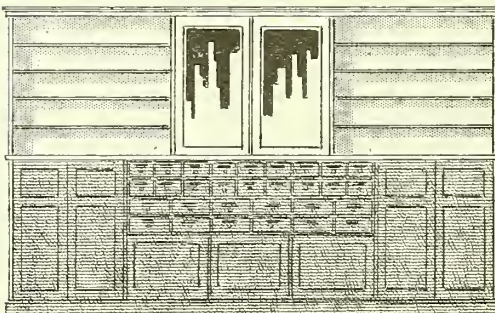
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CASH  
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+

GOODS  
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Quantity	Regular Display Discount	Cash Bonus	Free Goods Bonus	Nett Cost	PROFIT	Quantity	Regular Display Discount	Cash Bonus	Free Goods Bonus	Nett Cost	PROFIT
3 doz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1/-	3 pkts.	£1 19 6	£1 0 0	3 doz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1/-	3 pkts.	£3 5 10	£1 12 8
6 doz.	5 per cent.	2/-	6 pkts.	3 17 0	2 2 0	6 doz.	5 per cent.	2/-	6 pkts.	6 8 3	3 8 9
12 doz.	$33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. On m.r.p.	4/-	12 pkts.	7 4 0	4 14 0	12 doz.	$33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. On m.r.p.	4/-	12 pkts.	12 0 0	7 14 0

Product	Quantity	Regular Display Discount	Cash Bonus	Free Goods Bonus	Nett Cost	PROFIT
1/6 Reudel 2/6 Reudel	2 doz. 1 doz.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1/-	2 pkts. 1 pkt.	£ s. d. 2 8 3	£ s. d. 1 4 3
1/6 Reudel 2/6 Reudel	4 doz. 2 doz.	5 per cent.	2/-	4 pkts. 2 pkts.	4 14 1	2 10 11
1/6 Reudel 2/6 Reudel	8 doz. 4 doz.	$33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. On m.r.p.	4/-	8 pkts. 4 pkts.	8 16 0	5 14 0

This offer closes Monday, March 30th, 1931. Your order may be placed with your usual Wholesaler if preferred, but you will receive your Bonus Goods direct from us; the Cash Bonus will be rendered as a Credit with your Invoice. Show material will be sent free with all orders.

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The Special Appeal created by our Advertising and Show Material will secure increased demands over the wonderful SALES RECORD of the past winter.

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**OUR BONUS OFFER IS STILL AVAILABLE**

*It nets you over **38%** on Selling Price*

**CUCUMEL costs 12/- doz. and sells at 1'6 per bottle**

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## English and Welsh News

### Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

With reference to the notice issued on January 22 (*C. & D.*, January 31, p. 115) the Board of Trade announce that a new Order in Council under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, entitled the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 7 Order, 1931, was made on March 20, 1931. The Order, which requires imported fertilisers and feeding-stuffs of the descriptions specified therein to bear an indication of origin on importation into, and sale and exposure for sale in, the United Kingdom, comes into force on June 20, 1931. Copies will be purchasable in due course either from the Stationery Office or through any bookseller.

### Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920-25

WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY: SALOMON JULIUS ABRAHAMS

The Home Secretary gives notice that he has withdrawn from Salomon Julius Abrahams, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., of Abercromby Square, Liverpool, the authority granted by the Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, to duly qualified medical practitioners to be in possession of and supply raw opium, coca leaves and Indian hemp, and the drugs and preparations to which Part III of the Act applies, and has also directed that it shall not be lawful for the said Salomon Julius Abrahams to give prescriptions for the purposes of the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928.

### Birmingham Analyst's Report

The Birmingham city analyst (Mr. H. H. Bagnall, B.Sc., F.I.C.), in his recently issued report for the fourth quarter of 1930, states that 1,127 samples were submitted. The percentage of adulteration of all samples was 3.1, compared with 3.0 and 3.5 for the corresponding quarters of 1929 and 1928 respectively. The report refers to certain pharmaceutical products, including samples of dispensed medicines. A proprietary brand of gelatin capsules of ammoniated tincture of quinine was examined, the label stating that each cap-

sule was equivalent to about half a teaspoonful of B.P. ammoniated tincture of quinine; it was found that there was contained in each capsule only the equivalent of about 60 per cent. of the guaranteed amount. Of twelve informal samples of medicines three had been incorrectly dispensed. Commenting on a number of samples of proprietary medicines and foods taken last quarter, Mr. Bagnall states that from analysis the fact emerges that in a large number of cases the proprietor claims a cure for many and diverse ailments by the use of his particular medicine, the dose prescribed in some instances being less than the minimum B.P. dose of the same drugs.

### General Medical Council

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council held in London, recently, it was reported that the names of the following persons have been restored to the Medical Register:—

Black, Geoffrey H.	Heap, Edward F. G. T.
Dempsey, George A. (I)	MacNeill, Catherine (I)
Driver, Henry L.	Pick, Arthur

### Inquests

An inquiry was held at Hove, on March 18, concerning the death of Miss Alice R. Joseph, who died after taking an overdose of dial. "This and similar preparations are taken very largely," said the coroner. "They are extremely dangerous, and this is the third death from their use that I have inquired into." A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was recorded.

An inquest was held in Stepney (London), on March 23, on the body of James W. Law, a tailor's apprentice. A Harley Street pathologist, who had made a *post-mortem* examination, stated that Law was suffering from a fatal condition of tuberculosis of the kidney. The pastilles he had been taking were harmless for a normal person; they contained creosote and camphor, which were insoluble in the stomach. The boy had eaten fruit, and the glucose in this had dissolved some of the camphor and creosote and taken it into the blood. Owing to the condition of the kidneys, this could not

be excreted, and caused an acute attack of poisoning, from which he died. The cause of death was tuberculosis of the kidneys, accelerated by self-medication. The coroner recorded a verdict of "Accidental death."

### Leicester

At Leicester Police Court, recently, Edna Arrowsmith, shopkeeper, Lansdowne Road, was fined 20s. for having sold a dutiable medicine without possessing a licence.

At a meeting of the Scientific Society of Leicester College of Technology, on March 20, Mr. A. R. G. Chamings, B.Pharm., Ph.C., head of the Pharmacy Department, delivered a lecture entitled "A visit to Allen & Hanburys." Mr. Chamings outlined the history of the business, and slides were shown of various aspects of the old quarters at Plough Court, London, E.C., their present premises there, and the modern factories at Warz and Bethnal Green. A short discussion followed, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

### Liverpool

A successful dance was held under the auspices of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club on March 18. The company numbered 150, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Moreton Parry were the guests of the evening. Mr. Houghton (president of the Club) acted as M.C.

A meeting of Kodak dealers in the Liverpool district was held at the Adelphi Hotel, on March 16. The assembly, numbering over 250, was addressed by Mr. T. Bell, advertising manager of Kodak, Ltd., who explained the nature of the world-wide competition which had been launched by the company. Mr. Harold Lomax, chairman of the Liverpool branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association, presided.

### Manchester

Mr. S. Taylor (Thomas Tomlinson & Son, chemists' valuers, Victoria Street, Manchester) has been returned, unopposed, to the Marple Urban District Council.

Calvert's Staff Club held a successful function recently. Proceedings opened with high tea at the Raglan Café, followed by songs and speeches from various members of the staff. Later the happy company repaired to the Palace Theatre, where a jolly evening was wound up by seeing Alice Delysia in "A Pair of Trousers."

The inaugural social function of the Woolley Social and Sports Club took the form of a dance at the Blackfriars Assembly Rooms on March 17. About 120 of the staff, together with their friends, spent a most enjoyable evening. The chairman (Mr. P. Chadwick), in a short address, outlined the objects of the club, and emphasised the desirability of stimulating social intercourse and activity. The spot-waltz prize was won by Mr. Willis and Miss Lamb. The duties of M.C. were admirably carried out by Mr. Bonsall.

The annual general meeting of the Manchester and Salford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (junior section) will be held on April 1 at the Clydesdale Club at 8.30 p.m. Mr. R. B. Maskell (secretary) writes:—"We appeal, through the medium of your paper, to the Juniors of Manchester and Salford to rally together on that night. The annual meeting this year possesses a special significance to all Juniors; in view of the fact that there is to be a definite reorganisation of the section, it is felt that with the whole-hearted support of all the assistants and apprentices we can make a very vigorous body, which can do much for local pharmacy, and be a very decisive factor in shaping the destinies of our craft."

### Miscellaneous

**BURGLARY.**—The premises of T. W. Salmon & Son, chemists, Stockton-on-Tees, were broken into recently and a sum of money was stolen.

**IN THE COURTS.**—At Grays, on March 20, Joseph G. Robins, Tilbury, was fined 10s. for having sold a box of Beecham's Pills without holding the requisite licence.

—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch Police Court, recently, E. Ison & Son, ironmongers, were ordered to pay 16s. 6d. costs for having sold a disinfectant insufficiently labelled.—At Southend-on-Sea Police Court, on March 23, William Desmond Noble, Thorpe Bay, was fined 40s. for being in unauthorised possession of cocaine and morphine.

**POISON-LICENCE APPLICATIONS.**—Mr. H. T. Brown, trading as Hill & Co., Langport, has applied to the Somerset County Council for a licence to sell agricultural poisons.—Similar applications have been made to the Cambridgeshire County Council by Mr. H. Bowers, Cottenham, and Mr. H. J. Gantrey, Cottenham, and to the Barnsley Town Council by Mr. J. M. Greenwood.

**WINE-LICENCE APPLICATIONS.**—An application by Mr. T. H. Grundy, chemist and druggist, Blackburn, and one by Mr. B. J. King, chemist and druggist, Goring, for a wine off-licence has been granted. Similar applications by the following have been refused:—Mr. H. Gatehouse, chemist and druggist, Caerphilly; Mr. A. C. Vallance, Ph.C., Mansfield; Timothy Whites (1928), Ltd., chemists, Swindon.

## Scottish News

### Brevities

Mr. Thomas Harley, chemist and druggist, has been elected president of Perth Rotary Club.

Tokalon, Ltd., Chase Road, London, N.W.10, have appointed Mr. Harold Smith to represent them in Scotland.

Mr. John Lamont, grain merchant, 1 Dalry Road, Killwinning, has applied to the Ayrshire County Council for a licence to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

William Young McLean, described as an apprentice chemist, admitted in Edinburgh Sheriff Court recently that he had, between August 1, 1930, and February 22, 1931, in a chemist's shop in Edinburgh, stolen about £40. Sheriff Jameson said the accused had committed a theft while in a place of trust. The sentence was three months' imprisonment.

## Irish News

### Brevities

Mr. James Arnold, R.D., is opening a pharmacy in Limavady.

Mr. Cecil Watts, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. David Henderson, Ph.C., 549 Lisburn Road, Belfast, is opening a pharmacy at Ardglass, co. Down.

In the recently-issued annual report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, it is stated, with reference to drugs and surgical appliances, that the analysts' reports showed that drugs supplied were, on the whole, well up to standard. In the cases where defective drugs were supplied the contractors were required to replace them at their own expense. 9,593 samples of 134 different articles were taken, and of these 368 were found to be adulterated (3.83 per cent.), an improvement on the preceding year.

At co. Down Assizes, on March 17, David George Brodie, a coloured man from Jamaica, was charged with having falsely pretended to Joseph Jackson that he was a medical doctor, thereby obtaining £10 10s. with intent to defraud (*C. & D.*, February 7, p. 143). The accused pleaded "Guilty" to having falsely pretended that he was a medical doctor, but declared that he got the money as a herbalist. He pleaded "Not guilty" to a second charge of stealing money by means of a trick. Brodie said he was willing to return the money if he got the opportunity. He admitted previous convictions. A recorded sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed, Brodie being ordered to pay back the £10 10s. within six months and bound over to keep the peace for three years.



## Easter Holidays

WE understand that the following wholesale houses will be closed from Thursday evening, April 2, until Tuesday morning, April 7, except where otherwise indicated:—

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E.2 (urgent orders can be executed at 7 Vere Street, W.1.)  
 Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, E.C.2  
 Ayrtton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.  
 Baiss Brothers & Co., Ltd., Grange Works, Bermondsey, S.E.1  
 Bayer Products, Ltd., St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.3. (Urgent orders from John Bell & Croyden, 50-52 Wigmore Street, W.1.)  
 Bell, John, & Croyden, Lawrence Road, N.15 (and Savory & Moore). (Urgent orders from 50-52 Wigmore Street, W.1.)  
 Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1  
 Berton, Arthur, Ltd., Old Street, E.C.1  
 Bourjois, A., et Cie, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, E.C.4  
 British Drug Houses, Ltd., The, 16-30 Graham Street, City Road, N.1  
 Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd., 38 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.  
 Brooks & Warburton, Ltd., 232-240 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. (Open April 4.)  
 Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd., 91-92 Great Saffron Hill, E.C.1  
 Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, E.  
 Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.1  
 Butler & Crispe, 80-82 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.  
 Carnegie Bros., Essex Road, N.1  
 Castle Huskisson, Ltd., Islington, N.1  
 Christy, Thomas, & Co., 4, 10 and 12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4  
 Clayton Aniline Co., The, Ltd., Southwark Street, S.E.1  
 Curling, George, Wyman & Co., Bunhill Row, E.C.1  
 Davenport, J. T., Ltd., Union Street, S.E.1 (to Wednesday, April 8)  
 Dearborn (1923), Ltd., Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1  
 Edwards, W., & Son, Nile Street, City Road, N.1  
 Eno, J. C., Ltd., 160 Piccadilly, W.1  
 Ford, T. H., Ltd., 6 Well Street, Jewin Street, E.C.1  
 Gale & Co., Ltd., Bouverie Street, E.C.  
 Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Southwark Street, S.E.1  
 Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Mile End, E.1  
 Hay, J. B., & Co., Ltd., 47 Rupert Street, W.1  
 Heward, R. H., & Co., Twickenham  
 Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, E.C.2 (open April 4)  
 Hodgkinson, Thomas, Prestons & King, 262 Bishops-gate, E.C.2  
 Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd., 51 Bowes Road, N.13  
 Horner, L. A., & Sons, South Tenter Street, E.1  
 Howards & Sons, Ltd., Uphall Works, Ilford, Essex  
 Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd., Bardsley Vale and London.  
 Macfarlan, J. F., & Co., 32 Bethnal Green Road, E.  
 Mallagh & Co., London, S.E.1  
 Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd., 7-12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1  
 May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1  
 Meggeson & Co., Ltd., New Church Street, S.E.16 (Thursday, 1 p.m.)  
 Morson, Thomas, & Son, Ltd., 47 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1  
 Napp, H. R., Ltd., 3 & 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, W.C.2  
 Newbery, Francis, & Sons, Ltd., 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1  
 Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., New Bridge Street, Manchester.  
 Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., Clapham Road, S.W.9  
 Parke, Davis & Co., 50-54 Beak Street, W.1  
 Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60-64 Artillery Lane, E.1  
 Reuter, R. J., Company, Ltd., 69 Carter Lane, E.C.4  
 Sangers, 258 Euston Road, N.W.1. (Open April 4.)

Schering, Ltd., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3 (small staff to deal with urgent orders on Saturday, 10-12)  
 Smith, T. & H., Ltd., 25 Christopher Street, E.C.2  
 Solport Brothers, Ltd., Goswell Road, E.C.1  
 Sparks, White & Co., Ltd., Tenter Street, E.1  
 Stevenson, H. E., & Co., 122 Great Suffolk Street, S.E.1  
 Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., 95A Southwark Street, S.E.1  
 Tompkins, James, Ltd., City Road, E.C.1  
 Toogood, William, Ltd., 77 Southwark Street, S.E.1  
 Tyrer, Thomas, & Co., Ltd., Stirling Chemical Works, Stratford, E.15  
 United Chemists' Association, Ltd., Cheltenham and London. 12 mid-day.  
 Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. (Foreign Chemists), Ltd., 15 Great St. Andrew Street, W.C.2  
 Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., Shackwell Lane, E. 8. (Open April 4.)  
 Winchester Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Isleworth  
 Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 44-50 Southwark Street, S.E.1

The offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be closed from Thursday evening, April 2, until Tuesday morning, April 7.

## Business Changes

MR. C. F. STUART-CRUMP, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy at 7 The Pavement, Sutton, Surrey.

BOOTS, LTD., have opened a branch at 465 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, in premises recently vacated by S. F. Goss, Ltd.

BOOTS, LTD., have acquired the business of Mr. R. E. Baldry, chemist and druggist, 76 Old Oak Common Lane, East Acton, London, W.3.

MR. PHILIP HUDSON, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. Matthew Herrod, chemist and druggist, 98 Norfolk Street, Wisbech.

MR. F. R. SMITH, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Holt, Green & Co. (Southwark), at 7A St. George's Circus, Southwark, London, S.E.1.

THE OWTAZIN COMPANY (MR. JOHN TOLMIE) has removed from 51 Fore Street, E.C.2, to larger premises at 3 Cherry Tree Court, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1.

H. C. DIXON & SON, LTD., manufacturers' agents, Lancaster House, 80 Princess Street, Manchester, have removed to India House, 75 Whitworth Street, Manchester.

MR. C. BOOTH, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Hughes & Co., 48 Fulham Road, London, S.W.3, from Smiths, The Chemists, Ltd., 15/17 High Holborn, W.C.1.

## Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

### Monday, March 30

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Ipswich and District Branch, St. Matthew's Church Hall, Clarkson Street, at 7.45 p.m. Meeting, following by meeting of local R.P.U. Branch.

### Tuesday, March 31

Glasgow Pharmacy Club, Highlanders' Institute, Elmbank Street. Building fund whist drive. Tickets 2s. 6d. each.

NARCOTIC DRUGS IN EGYPT.—The second annual report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau of the Egyptian Government has been issued from the Government Press, Cairo. The report is illustrated with numerous pictures and tables.

## Legal Reports

**Adulterated Gentian Powder.**—At Lanchester Police Court, on March 19, Mr. Thomas Melrose, chemist and druggist, Esh Winning, was summoned for having sold 4 oz. of powdered gentian which was adulterated to the extent of 75 per cent. Mr. Scarfield, prosecuting, said that the powdered gentian was composed of 75 per cent. of almond shell and only 25 per cent. of gentian. Mr. Swinburne, for the defence, said his client had an excellent character. Mr. Melrose had sold the gentian as he received it, and it was guaranteed by the manufacturers to be genuine. The manufacturers, so far as could be ascertained, were not the actual makers of this gentian root. They themselves had bought it, and without doubt had been deceived. The fact that no gentian had been sold by Mr. Melrose for a year showed that it was not extensively used, and where it was used it was mostly for animals. Therefore it could hardly be said that the defendant had been imposing on the public. The sample taken for the purpose of analysis was the first and only sale of that consignment of gentian. The magistrates imposed a penalty of £10.

**Action for Injunction.**—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on March 19 and 20, before Mr. Justice Bennett, Mr. Reuben Henry Dent, Oxford Street, London, W.1, brought an action claiming an injunction against Savory & Moore (1928), Ltd., Welbeck Street, W.1, to restrain them from alleged infringement of his trade mark, consisting of the head of a man in profile, engraved on appliances for assisting deaf people to hear. Mr. Dent alleged that the defendants had sold goods bearing a similar mark. The defendants denied the alleged infringement. Mr. F. K. Archer, K.C., and Mr. H. S. G. Buckmaster appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Alexander Grant, K.C., and Mr. L. W. Byrne represented the defendants. Mr. Dent's case was that in 1928 he obtained an injunction restraining the defendants' predecessors in business from infringing his trade mark, that the defendants knew of that injunction, and two appliances sold by the defendants in 1929 and 1930 infringed the trade mark. Mr. John Harris, a member of a firm of chemists and opticians, Queen Street, Exeter, stated that in April last year Mr. Dent and a man named John Glensy visited his store. Mr. Dent pretended to be Mr. Glensy, and that he was deaf. After Mr. Dent had purchased an appliance and left, witness became suspicious and at once consulted his solicitor, upon whose instructions he made a statement to the police. Subsequently Mr. Dent showed him an appliance which, witness declared, was not the one which had been purchased from him, which bore no trade mark. Cross-examined, Mr. Harris said he came to the conclusion that a trick had been played upon him. Mr. John Glensy, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W., gave evidence that there was a mark on the appliance purchased at Exeter. Miss Lilian Florence Seymour, Mr. Dent's secretary, gave evidence as to the purchase, through the post, of an appliance from the defendants. That instrument bore the plaintiff's trade mark. Cross-examined, witness denied that the appliance she bought was changed, in Mr. Dent's office, for one with a head on it. Evidence as to the manufacture of appliances for the plaintiff was given by Mr. Fredk. Charles Dearlove and Mr. Thomas Edward Hodges. Mr. Ernest Tom Neathercoat, Ph.C., managing director of Savory & Moore (1928), Ltd., said the defendants had no desire to trespass on anyone's rights. As soon as they knew of the trade mark in 1928 they overhauled the whole stock and took rigorous precautions to prevent any appliances bearing the plaintiff's mark from getting into their business. He denied that any appliances sold by the defendants infringed the trade mark. Miss Violet Balderson, employed in the defendants' acoustic department, said that the instrument produced by Miss Seymour was not one sent to her by the defendants. There was an erasure on the earpiece, removing the number which would have enabled it to be traced. After Miss Balderson's evidence, Mr. Archer said his

lordship would not be further troubled with the case. Mr. Dent was satisfied that the use of the mark was pure inadvertence. Mr. Grant said he was not satisfied with that, and asked that the action be dismissed. His Lordship: I regard the action as an impudent one. It will be dismissed, and dismissed with costs.

## New Companies and Company News

**P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.**

**WRIGHTS DISPENSING CO. (BELFAST), LTD. (P.C.).**—Registered in Belfast. Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, dealers in chemicals, etc. The subscribers are: R. J. Winters and W. V. Winters.

**SHEPHERD & PRITCHARD, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, perfumers, etc. The subscribers are: G. Shepherd and W. T. Pritchard. R.O.: Kingly Court, 10 Kingly Street, W.1.

**HALF MOON PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists and druggists, etc. The directors are: W. Titterton and Mrs. S. Beaton. R.O.: 79 High Street, Gateshead, Durham.

**NATIONAL AMALGAMATED DRUGGISTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, etc. The subscribers are: H. P. Crowe and Ella B. Allan. R.O.: P. & O. House, 14-15, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

**S. BARNES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale, retail, manufacturing and analytical chemists and druggists, etc. The directors are: S. B. P. Barnes and E. G. Brown. R.O.: Mansard House, Tankerton Road, Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

**ARNOLD RUMSEY & CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing dispensing and analytical chemists and druggists (wholesale or retail), scientific and surgical instrument dealers, opticians and dentists, etc. The directors are: Arnold Rumsey, gentleman, and Albert G. Novis, M.P.S., F.R.M.S. (Lond.), chemist. R.O.: 23 Duke Street, Brighton. [Corrected.]

**COLEMAN & CO., LTD. (proprietors of "Wincarnis").**—The net profit for 1930 was £21,774 (against £29,844). A final dividend of 6 per cent. has been declared on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent., being the same as in the previous year; £24,902 is carried forward against £26,128.

**JOHN KNIGHT (LTD.).**—For the thirteen months to December 31, 1930, earned a profit of £211,926, compared with £180,987 for the previous twelve months. A final dividend of 10 per cent. is to be paid, making 20 per cent. for the year on the ordinary capital, or the same as for the previous year, and £68,336 is carried forward, against £51,826 brought in.

## Deed of Arrangement

**Percy Robinson**, chemist and druggist, trading at Orford Place, Norwich, as Gostling & Co., at Diss, and also trading at 559 Commercial Road, London.—The following are creditors:—Butler & Crispe, London, £184; Kodak, Ltd., London, £117; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, £181; Smith, Tom, Norwich, £552; Smith, W. H. & Son, Ltd., London, £244; Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd., £144; Yardley & Co., Ltd., £105; Wood, C., Shoreham-on-Sea, £2,000; Tydeman, S. G., London, £2,400; Robertson, P., Norwich, £800; Oxbrow, A. W., Norwich, £500.



# The Case Against the Bill

By Wilfrid Lean, Ph.C., M.P.S.

*"This Bill which is nothing but a studied reaction."*  
—Lord Dawson of Penn.

*"One of the worst examples of departmental usurpation."*—Lord Cozens Hardy.

ON general grounds objection must be taken to the Bill because it is dead against the interests of pharmacy, weakening the control of the Pharmaceutical Society on the technical side, adding onerous regulations to the retail practice of pharmacy, making more widespread the unqualified sale of poisons, and transferring from the expert control of the Pharmaceutical Society to the bureaucratic control of a Government department the scheduling and regulation of sale of poisons, whilst it imposes further and unreasonable burdens on chemists without any compensating advantage. This Bill, as stated by Lord Ponsonby, "is exclusively intended to deal with poisons"; that being so, how can it be expected that any useful results can be gained by trying to ingraft proposals for the betterment of pharmacy in particular and the redress of anomalies in relation to pharmacy?

It would surely have been better had the Council of the Society examined the Bill, when produced, from the standpoint as to how far the proposed alterations in poison law and practice were in the interests of the craft or the public, and based their action accordingly. Had this been done, one can hardly conceive that they would not have come to the conclusion that the best interests of pharmacy could only be served by putting their whole weight in opposition to the Bill, securing its withdrawal or defeat, with the object later of bringing forward a comprehensive Bill of their own dealing with pharmacy and poisons. Instead of this, what do we find? That the transference of their administrative duties in connection with poisons to a proposed departmental Poisons Board, described by noble lords as "a sham," and its control as "a farce," is welcomed by the Council as "a relief from duties which go beyond its ordinary province." Shades of Michael Carteighe and Jacob Bell! It has been left to the medical profession to protest against these extremely technical and intimate problems being taken from the trained expert, and placed in the hands of people "with little knowledge of the subject," who can be completely overridden by the Secretary of State. Hitherto the endeavour of governing bodies in all progressions has been to secure the right of control over those things which concern their members, and procure decentralisation; yet here, when the reactionary course is proposed we find it gladly acquiesced in.

## A Gross Contradiction

Turning now to the proposed widening of the distribution of unregistered sale of poisons, the Bill is a gross contradiction of its professed aims. We have the tightening up of the regulations regarding handling by the trained pharmacist of medicinal or other poisons, and a simultaneous relaxation of restrictions and facilities for sale to and safeguarding of the public from the popular (and often most dangerous) poisons. Is it not time that pharmacists insisted that their enforced training should carry with it full recognition of their qualification to handle all medicinal and poisonous preparations, potent or otherwise, without a whole host of pettifogging regulations and restrictions framed as though they could not be trusted to handle these things aright, and were the aiders and abettors of the criminal and drug addict? Wise regulation and control in handling under the auspices of the Council of the Society all chemists agree to be desirable; but the Bill seeks to give unlimited power to an uninformed Home Secretary, backed by an inexpert Advisory Committee, to lay down just whatsoever regulation he

pleases, whilst the Pharmaceutical Society, let it be noted, are helpless effectively to protest, being in any case in a minority on the Advisory Committee. With regard to the agri-horticultural, sanitary and technical poisons, can it be honestly maintained that the existing facilities for obtaining these are inadequate? When these articles are classed together by the Government spokesman as "commodities in common use which are in no sense dangerous," yet are all poisons (including the most deadly), does it not show a lack of knowledge of the subject dealt with which is positively dangerous to the safety of the public in the framing of laws relative to the sale and distribution of such things? When has there been any difficulty in the public obtaining disinfectants? Even the isolated farmer or horticulturist has no difficulty in obtaining his everyday and particular wants from the nearest town, where surely he could obtain all such poisonous preparations as he needs in his industry. This Bill, in its Part II poisons provisions, will set up such a strong vested interest in the sale of these commodities that never in the future will it be possible to regain the main handling of these things for the chemist.

## A Dangerous Legalisation

As regards the provisions relating to dispensing and pharmacy, that relating to dispensing in doctors' surgeries is a dangerous legalisation of an at present illegal practice, for under the existing law the dispensing by doctors is a personal right only, whereas under the Bill dispensing "under the supervision" of the doctor is legalised. In practice it is well known that supervision in surgeries is almost impossible, the dispensing being done in the main whilst the doctor is engaged in his consulting room or is out on his rounds. The absence of any provision for the proposed inspection of premises where medicines are dispensed, to apply to all places and to all people and institutions, by whomsoever carried on, is a grave defect meriting the most strenuous opposition. Whilst compulsory membership of the Pharmaceutical Society and registration of shops is no doubt desirable, the scale of maximum fees is unreasonable; gradation should be definitely provided for, and whatever scale is fixed should be equally applicable to all registered premises coming under the Bill. The absence of any definition of the business of a chemist and druggist, this being avoided by use of the term for the purposes of the Bill "authorised sellers of poisons," is a grave defect.

In other professions, admission to practise in which is gained by statutory qualification, the latter carries with it the sole right to such holders of the qualification to practise that particular profession, which is clearly defined, thus cutting out entirely unqualified competition and affording a corresponding protection to those who have gone to the expense necessary to obtain the statutory qualifications. Public interest, no less than the rights of pharmacists, demands that besides the sale and dispensing of medicines containing poisons, the supply of all drugs and medicines should be confined to registered pharmacists. The restriction of the dispensing of medical prescriptions to pharmacists, except by doctors in cases of emergency only, should have been incorporated in the Bill. The absence of several provisions from the present Bill goes to show how inadequate is the professed attempt "to raise the status of the Pharmaceutical Society and the pharmacist," and is such as fully to justify condemnation of a Bill which not only holds out no increase of status or revenue, but definitely lessens trade in all poisons, increases our annual overhead charges, imposes further onerous restrictions in the conduct of our business, and should rally every well-concerned and craft-proud progressive pharmacist to full-souled opposition to this measure, so justly stigmatised as "a studied reaction."



# Select Committee on Shop Assistants

AT the sitting of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the hours and conditions of shop assistants, held on March 20, evidence was given by Mr. Arthur J. Gillian, general secretary of the National Union of Drug and Chemical Workers.

## Statistics Submitted

In a statement to the Committee, Mr. Gillian said that his trade union considered there were about 10,000 chemist and druggist establishments in England, Scotland and Wales, and 2,000 drug stores. Of these, 10,000 were privately owned and 2,000 were chain stores. The biggest groups were Boots, Taylors and the Co-operative Stores. Non-proprietor managers and assistants amounted to about 30,000, of whom about 12,000 were qualified and the remainder unqualified. There were about 8,000 qualified proprietors and 1,800 unqualified. The hours of labour were not uniform. In private shops they would be 55-70 hours per week; chain stores, 52-60; co-operative societies, 48; and big stores, 48. These hours, which were exclusive of meal times, were approximate, and the grouping was based on a *questionnaire* sent to union members. In the wholesale trade, the hours were generally 48 per week, based on a national agreement between the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association and his Union. Retail proprietors and assistants were known to be regularly working until 10 p.m. or later.

Salaries, like the hours of labour, were not uniform. The wages he would outline demonstrated their inadequacy. Qualified managers and assistants would be receiving from £4 to £5 a week; unqualified—drug stores—7s.-8s.; unqualified assistants, males, 5s.-6s.; and unqualified females, 2s.-3s. Small bonuses or commissions might operate on those figures, amounting to between 5s. to 10s. a week. No overtime was recognised. Meal-times, as provided under the Shops Act, 1912, were generally non-operative as far as shop managers in small staff shops were concerned, by which he meant one adult and one junior. The general conditions relating to health of assistants demonstrated a widespread absence of effective lighting, heating, ventilation, clothing accommodation and mess rooms. Investigation results recently given by the City of London medical officer of health might, in their opinion, be taken to indicate the situation generally.

The Union recommended the statutory limitation of working hours to not more than forty-eight per week, with prohibition of any spread-over system; the elimination of existing clauses in the Shops Acts relating to the withdrawal of weekly half-holidays at seaside resorts. The existing suggested allowance of twelve working days' holiday annually was not fair comparison, having in mind that temporary assistants might not get such an allowance. The weekly half-day should commence at 12 noon, and be operative both before and after statutory bank holidays.

With regard to Early Closing Orders, facilities should be provided for assistants as well as proprietor chemists to record votes on petitions to local authorities. Statutory provision should be made for at least sixty minutes for midday meal, whether or not such meal was taken on or off the premises. The Union also recommended that the Shops Acts should be amended to provide adequate provisions for cleanliness, sanitary conveniences and lavatories; heating, lighting and ventilation; prevention of overcrowding; cloakrooms or clothing cupboards; separate rooms for meals where they must be taken on the premises; and efficient inspection of shops by local or national authorities. The Union held the view that it was against the interests of the public that dispensing of medicines should be carried out by men and women whose mental vigour had been lowered by long duty hours. The bulk of the National Health Insurance prescriptions reached chemists after 6 p.m., when dispensers had already performed eight hours' duty, under generally unsatisfactory conditions. Prescriptions from medicos were normally

not clearly written; that accidents so rarely occurred was a standing tribute to the highly efficient service rendered by chemists and their assistants. Regarding the effects on wages and employment arising from the limitation of hours, they did not agree that the evidence recently given by the Retail Pharmacists' Union was valid. The extra number of assistants required through the application of a forty-eight hour week would be appreciable. Wages would not tend to fall, but on the contrary they most likely would tend to rise. Existing wages were at their lowest point since 1920. The public service would not be curtailed. In many continental countries, legislation had achieved for many years the limitation of hours to 48-50, and public service had been maintained. The countries were France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Austria and Switzerland. Existing conditions were not only against the interest of assistants, but even more so against the interests of the public. A very close and regular inspection of chemists' premises was needed.

## Questions by Members of the Committee

Mr. Gillian was first questioned by Mr. R. A. Taylor, who inquired what was the reason for some shops working longer hours than others, and asked whether there were any special difficulties with regard to the private shops as against the large stores and co-operative societies. The witness replied that there were. So far as the big stores were concerned, they did not receive their orders at the same time as the ordinary private trader. Where the departmental stores closed at 6 o'clock, the chemists' department did the same. The private chemist was expected to be open when the rest of the chemists were shut. The Insurance Acts expected it. The co-operative societies did N.H.I. prescriptions, but they closed at the normal hour of the rest of the store. A private chemist would take a prescription at a few minutes to eight, knowing perfectly well that it would take him half an hour to make it up.

Mr. Taylor: The great point that was made in the evidence of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was that it would be impossible to limit the hours, on account of the National Health Insurance prescriptions. What real substance is there in that?

Mr. Gillian: In my view, if it was a question of the necessity of the complete closing or opening of the dispensary at 7 or 8 o'clock, there might be something in it; but if you are going to limit the hours of the assistants, I think the trade union idea is that we are not interested in the hours of opening of the shop. It is immaterial to us how long the shop is kept open. Every time the Shops Acts have been discussed, there has been somebody who has said that if you limit the hours it would be going backwards. Since the war the hours had been reduced, so they have been proved wrong.

Replying to further questions, the witness said that in suburban areas people usually saw the doctor between six and seven o'clock, when they returned from work, and they would "queue up" in the chemists' shops to have their prescriptions dispensed, and the assistant would be working until they were finished. There would be a different state of affairs if the shops shut at six or seven o'clock, and he saw no reason why the Minister of Health or the Insurance Commissioner should not try to get the public to be more reasonable. In his view, the shortening of hours of the assistants would not affect the wages at all. He did not think the point of late prescriptions should be taken seriously.

Mr. Taylor: Do you suggest that in a shop with one assistant it can be met in the way you have suggested, by commencing to work later?

Mr. Gillian: No, it is not true to say it is a one-man shop, but it is a one-man effective shop, in so far as you have the proprietor or qualified manager and a junior. You cannot leave a chemist's shop from eight o'clock in the morning until twelve in charge of the shop boy. I think the limitation of hours would tend



to limit the number of one-man businesses, which are none too efficient from the public point of view. It would drive a number of people out of business, and it would transfer the service to the larger shops. Of course, if you are going to take the case of the proprietor, he can do twenty-four hours a day for seven days a week. In answer to further questions, the witness said that even pharmacists did not like working long hours; they wanted to play golf and attend their clubs. There were not many qualified assistants out of work. For instance, they had 3,000 members—retail members—in the Union, of whom 2,000 were qualified, and he had not had a qualified man on the unemployed books since November last, but they probably had a number of unqualified men. He thought that forty-eight-hour-week legislation would increase qualified assistants by about 10 per cent. and unqualified men by about 20 per cent.

### Salaries and Other Conditions

In reply to questions by Mr. Rhys Davies, Mr. Gillian said that the employment of female labour in chemists' shops was a post-war development. It had gradually worked into the scientific disposal of toilet preparations, which did not require a qualified chemist but a smart snappy girl, though she might become qualified later. He did not think that the number of girls in the trade would be more than 33½ per cent., although that proportion was increasing. A girl entering the business at the age of fourteen would be paid about 12s. a week, and they had cases of girls of twenty-one who only earned 22s. a week, although he thought the mean average for an unqualified girl assistant was between 30s. and 34s. a week. It was difficult to say what a qualified woman would be paid, but he did not think she would get £3. Errand-boys worked the same hours as the other assistants, and sometimes longer. His first job was as an errand-boy in a chemist's and he was frequently ringing bells at 10 o'clock at night. He would not say that that state of affairs existed at the present moment. There was no general superannuation scheme throughout the chemist trade, and although Boots had such a scheme it was only for their managers. Within twenty years he had been in 3,000 chemists' shops in England, Scotland and Wales, but not in Ireland. They might have beautiful entrances, and very elaborately set out, but behind the counter it was different. He had been behind some counters, and there they were more dirty than even other firms of distribution. He agreed that the question of cleanliness depended more upon the assistant. He thought that, in the main, master pharmacists carried on their business with clean habits, but there were a lot of things they were sweetly indifferent to. He did not think it was true to say that it was the growth of the large stores that had led to improved conditions all round. He considered there was sufficient organisation amongst the employees in the pharmacy business to ensure the enforcement of the law if it was passed. He considered that the average pharmacist was a law-abiding man, and was in fact afraid of the law, as he was harassed by it. There should, however, be an increase in the power granted to shops' inspectors. With regard to the manufacturing side of the business, there were the Chemical Works Regulations of 1922, and the conditions under those regulations were very stringent. They found that the percentage of evasions was very small. It was only necessary to ring up the local inspector to have any irregularity put right.

Mr. Gillian was next questioned by Mr. W. J. Womersley, who asked whether it was his opinion that a forty-eight-hour week would lead to the elimination of the small chemist, and he replied that it would not lead to the elimination, but it might have a tendency towards it. Assuming a chemist had a turnover on his business of £30 a week, on which his gross profit would be about 33 per cent. to 40 per cent., it would mean that he would have to turn over between £50 and £100 to be able to employ a qualified assistant. On the other hand, he might have a private practice built up all round him. There were many people who went about the country buying up chemists' businesses

and keeping on the old proprietors as managers. He was not suggesting that it would be better for the small man to go out of business, but he believed in State dispensaries.

Mr. Womersley: What you think would be an ideal arrangement would be a national service, and that instead of having these proprietors of shops, they would all be under State control?

Witness: Exactly, but that is not our proposal for this inquiry.

Mr. Womersley: Well, it is. Cannot you see that I, as a private trader, would consider it a very great evil indeed, and the British public would not get the service they ought to get, and you would be taking away private enterprise—and I am satisfied from your evidence that what your Union is driving at is to drive the little traders out of business?

Witness: No, I do not think that would be the sole purpose. If I thought it was going to do that I would declare my hand at once. In answer to final questions by Mr. Womersley, he said that if the assistants' hours were limited, it would mean that the proprietor would have to run the shop in the morning by himself. The assistant, who would have to be qualified, could then come in later.

### A C. & D. Competition as Evidence

Replying to questions by Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault, Mr. Gillian said he had had twenty-five years' experience of shop life, and he considered they pandered to the public too much. He agreed that the pharmacists' trade was an emergency one, and, on the whole, he considered they rendered good emergency service. With regard to the all-night dispensaries abroad, they were conducted by private enterprise. He considered there was no universal way of dealing with shop assistants' hours by agreement. Lt.-Col. Gault pointed out that on the witness's own evidence, a one-man proprietor would have to engage an extra assistant, but he would be non-productive, inasmuch as the volume of business would not be increased, but his wages would have to be paid. He therefore asked who would have to bear the additional cost, and what effect it would have upon retail prices of chemists' sundries. The witness replied that the pharmacist's business was subject to competition, and also there was the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, but even their lines were cut round the corner. On the question of additional charges, they had to be borne by the business on the existing turnover. While the big stores were making big hefty profits, the private traders were not. If a private trader could make £500 a year he was satisfied, but some of the company stores made as much as 240 per cent. It should be a matter of consideration as to how far the Government could improve the efficiency of the private chemist. On the question of better lighting in chemists' shops, the witness pointed out that the assistants had to decipher doctors' handwriting, which was usually very difficult. There was, in fact, a competition running at the present time in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, in which the assistants were invited to interpret doctor's script; and he himself, with his experience, had found some difficulty in endeavouring to solve the current example. He produced a cutting, and it was shown to members of the Committee, who seemed amused.

ANOTHER DISSATISFIED HOSPITAL.—It was stated by a medical man, at a conference held at Blackburn on March 12, that the Royal Infirmary paid £650 last year for drugs supplied to out-patients who were insured persons, representing 65 per cent. of the total cost of drugs to out-patients. Some method, added the speaker, should be adopted whereby this sum could be recovered from State insurance funds.

CHILDREN who bite their nails may be helped to get rid of the habit, according to a correspondent of "The British Medical Journal" (January 24, p. 164), by suggesting, when the practice is noticed, that they should wash their hands. The general care of the hands should also be encouraged, and reproach should be avoided. Most children, it is added, will thankfully accept help in overcoming the habit.

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## PHARMACY

**Paraffin Emulsion.**—As a result of a series of experiments conducted in the laboratory of the Association of Pharmacists in Denmark, E. V. Christensen ("Archiv for Pharmaci og Chemi," January 1, 1931) rejects the use of agar-agar in the preparation of paraffin emulsions and recommends the following formula:—

Powdered tragacanth	...	...	5 gm.
Solbrol	...	...	0.5 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	...	...	10 gm.
Glycerin	...	...	150 gm.
Distilled water	...	...	304.5 gm.
Mucilago of gum acacia	...	...	30 gm.
Liquid paraffin	...	...	500 gm.

If it is desired to include phenolphthalein in the emulsion, 10 gm. of phenolphthalein is added in the place of an equal amount of water in the above formula. [Solbrol is the trade name for methyl para-hydrobenzoate, which is added as a preservative; see *C. & D.*, 1927, I, 369.]

### Compound Bitter-free Liquid Extract of Euphorbia.

—The following process is described by A. Rising ("Svensk Farmaceutisk Tidskrift," January 20, 1931) for making this preparation:—

Liquid extract of euphorbia	...	...	700 gm.
Liquid extract of cocillana	...	...	1,800 gm.
Liquid extract of lactuca canadensis	...	...	1,000 gm.
Glycerin	...	...	175 gm.
Light magnesium oxide	...	...	350 gm.

Macerate for five days, filter and complete to 3,500 gm. by the addition of alcohol (70 per cent.). The resulting compound liquid extract enters into the composition of:—

### COMPOUND SYRUP OF EUPHORBIA.—

Compound bitter-free liquid extract of euphorbia	...	...	3.5 gm.
Cascarin	...	...	0.5 gm.
Liquid extract of squill	...	...	0.2 gm.
Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride	...	...	0.06 gm.
Menthol	...	...	0.015 gm.
Syrup of citric acid	...	...	15 gm.
Syrup of squill	...	...	2.5 gm.
Syrup of black currant	...	...	10 gm.
Syrup	...	...	50 gm.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	...	...	14.925 gm.
Distilled water	...	...	3.3 gm.

**Effervescent Oxyquinoline Tablets.**—A formula for the preparation of these tablets, under the title "Oxykin Tabletter DAK," has been added to the formulary of the Association of Pharmacists in Denmark:—

Oxyquinoline sulphato	...	...	30 gm.
Benzoic acid	...	...	250 gm.
Absolute alcohol	...	...	approximately 125 gm.

Mix the moist mass with the following mixture:—

Powdered agar-agar	...	...	50 gm.
Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	170 gm.
Boric acid	...	...	200 gm.
Arrowroot	...	...	300 gm.

Granulate by forcing the mass through a sieve and dry the product until the alcohol has evaporated, then make into tablets, each weighing one gram.

**Tetrapon.**—This is the name given to a mixture of opium alkaloids which has been tested by members of the Danish Pharmacopoeia Commission ("Archiv for Pharmaci og Chemi," February 1, 1931), consisting of:—

Morphine hydrochloride	...	...	13.2 gm.
Narcotine hydrochloride	...	...	5 gm.
Codeine hydrochloride	...	...	0.8 gm.
Papaverine hydrochloride	...	...	1 gm.

It is used as the basis of the following preparations:—

### SOLUTION OF TETRAPON.—

Tetrapon	...	...	20 gm.
Glycerin	...	...	150 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	...	...	50 gm.
Chrysoidine	...	...	0.05 gm.
Hydrochloric acid N/10	...	...	1 c.c.
Distilled water	...	...	to 1,000 gm.

### SYRUP OF TETRAPON.—

Solution of tetrapon	...	...	2.5 gm.
Syrup	...	...	97.5 gm.

**Compound Syrup of Creosote.**—E. Winberg ("Svensk Farmaceutisk Tidskrift," February 20, 1931) gives the following formula for this preparation:—

Dilute phosphoric acid (9.3 per cent.)	...	...	50 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	...	...	10 gm.
Creosote	...	...	3 gm.
Tincture of aconite	...	...	9 gm.
Tincture of orange peel	...	...	9 gm.
Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride	...	...	0.03 gm.
Codeine phosphate	...	...	0.35 gm.
Calcium lactate	...	...	12 gm.
Boiling distilled water	...	...	60 gm.
Syrup	...	...	to 1,000 gm.

**Solution of Glycerophosphates and Vitamin B.**—Y. A. Lassen ("Archiv for Pharmaci og Chemi," March 1, 1931) has elaborated the following formula for a preparation containing glycerophosphates in combination with vitamin B:—

Solution of extract of vitamin B (10 per cent.)	...	...	585 gm.
Nucleinic acid	...	...	11.55 gm.
Calcium glycerophosphate	...	...	23.25 gm.
Potassium glycerophosphate	...	...	23.25 gm.
Sodium glycerophosphate	...	...	11.55 gm.
Magnesium glycerophosphate	...	...	2.85 gm.
Strychnine glycerophosphate	...	...	0.23 gm.
Citric acid	...	...	20 gm.
Glycerin	...	...	1,500 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	...	...	150 gm.
Syrup of cherry	...	...	600 gm.
Oil of bitter almond	...	...	1.5 gm.
Aromatic tincture	...	...	2 gm.
Distilled water	...	...	to 3,000 gm.

Dissolve the nucleinic acid with the aid of heat in approximately 70 gm. of distilled water; if necessary add one drop of solution of sodium hydroxide to promote solution. Dissolve the glycerophosphates in the mixture of glycerin and solution of extract of vitamin B, then add the citric acid, the solution of nucleinic acid and the other ingredients, finally completing to 3,000 gm. with distilled water.



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The solution of extract of vitamin B (10 per cent.) is prepared from:—

Powdered rice polishings (from rice mills) ...	500 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) ...	250 gm.
Distilled water ...	2,250 gm.

Set aside for a few days in a warm place, strain, press and filter. The filtrate is carefully evaporated to the consistence of a soft extract *in vacuo* and then diluted as follows:—

Extract of vitamin B ...	10 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) ...	10 gm.
Distilled water ...	80 gm.

**Compound Syrup of Creosote Lactate.**—A Swedish formula for this preparation is given in "Svensk Farmaceutisk Tidskrift" (January 20, 1931), which is a modification of the Norwegian formula (C. & D., 1928, II, 389) by substituting, *inter alia*, the use of lactic acid and creosote in the place of creosote lactate:—

Lactic acid ...	0.9 gm.
Creosote ...	0.4 gm.
Calcium lactophosphate ...	0.5 gm.
Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride ...	0.003 gm.
Codeine phosphate ...	0.04 gm.
Tincture of aconite ...	1 gm.
Tincture of orange peel ...	1 gm.
Syrup ...	to 100 gm.

**Tinctura Stomachalis Bought.**—The tincture recently added under this title to the Finnish pharmaceutical formulary ("Farmaceutiskt Notisblad," November 1930) is prepared by the maceration process from:—

Opium ...	10 gm.
Ipecacuanha root ...	20 gm.
Nux vomica ...	20 gm.
Dilute hydrochloric acid ...	20 gm.
Distilled water ...	500 gm.
Alcohol (70 per cent.) ...	to 1,000 gm.

**Solution of Sodium Arsenate.**—E. V. Christensen ("Archiv for Pharmaci og Chemi," September 15, 1930) suggests the following method for the preparation of solution of sodium arsenate as a modification of the process described in the Danish Pharmacopœia:—A mixture of 3.2 gm. of arsenious acid, 5.5 gm. of sodium bicarbonate and 30 c.c. of distilled water in a 500 c.c. flask is gently heated until effervescence ceases and the arsenious acid is dissolved. Set aside to cool, then add slowly 75 gm. of solution of hydrogen peroxide and gently warm the contents of the flask. When the reaction has taken place and large bubbles begin to form the solution is boiled for fifteen minutes, allowed to cool and then completed to 5,000 gm. by the addition of distilled water. The product contains 0.2 per cent. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_4$ , 7  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Standardisation of Tincture of Aconite.**—At the request of the Pharmacopœia Commission, F. J. Dyer has examined ("Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology," 3, 4, 626) the variation in different samples of tincture of aconite, B.P. Six tinctures of aconite were bought from different manufacturing houses and were examined for their toxicity on rats and on mice. Determinations were also made of the amount of ether-soluble alkaloids and of total solids present in each. The examination on rats revealed only quantitative differences between the different tinctures, while that on mice was complicated by the emergence of qualitative differences as well. The toxicities of the different tinctures both on rats and mice varied very widely, and the relative values as determined on rats were found to be very similar indeed to the relative amounts of ether-soluble alkaloids present. The conclusions drawn were as follows:—(1) There is no uniformity in the toxicity of different samples of tincture of aconite sold as "B.P." at the present time. (2) The figures obtained for the percentage of ether-soluble alkaloids were either correct or they were incorrect. (a) If they were correct, then there is no need for a toxicity test of tincture of aconite, because a determination of the ether-soluble alkaloids gives a parallel

result. If, however, these figures were correct, then at least four of the six tinctures purchased did not comply with the B.P. (b) If they were not correct, then it may be supposed that all the tinctures complied with the B.P., and the wide variation in toxicity of the different tinctures means that a toxicity test is required. (3) A suitable toxicity test is described.

**Prescription Statistics.**—A. C. Taylor ("Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association," 19, 9, 1003) has reviewed 500 prescriptions, and gives interesting statistics showing the variety of medicaments prescribed as well as several problems arising. The following list shows the frequency of each type of prescription:—Mixtures 206, proprietaries (without admixture) 101, capsules 81, preparations (without admixture) 20, powders 20, tablets 18, ointments 15, percentage solutions 14, emulsions 10, pills 5, suppositories 3, plasters 2, infusions 2, cachet 1, paste 1, collodion 1. "Narcotics" were included in 123 cases as follows:—Codeine 105, morphine 18, dionin 3, cocaine 2, paregoric 5, laudanum 5. The question of whether to strain or not was presented five times, and difficulty over the best method of straining sixteen times. Problems of filtering occurred twenty-seven times. The question of effervescence was presented fourteen times; evaporation was considered only twice, but the use of heat was called for twenty times. The problem of trituration arose 197 times as to the proper method, proper amount, proper utensils and tools. Other problems arose as follows:—Sterilisation 16, incompatibility 62. When something unusual occurs in the way of incompatibility, states the author, it is not a rule that gets one out of difficulties, but experience. The only incompatibility of a chemical nature which occurred was when aspirin and tincture of iron were combined with glycerin and water. The most common incompatibility of a physical nature is the separation of a precipitate due to menstrua. Of the 500 prescriptions reviewed only two required a knowledge of classical Latin, but nearly every one required a knowledge of Latin abbreviations and contractions.

**Ergot Preparations.**—F. Wokes and G. K. Elphick have investigated ("Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology," 3, 4, 599) the methods of preparing liquid extract of ergot prescribed in the German and United States Pharmacopœias. The German method is on the whole less efficient than the American method, but the difference is much smaller than appeared from the work of Linnell and Randle. In the percolation of ergot with neutral 50-per-cent. alcohol, as in the German process, the extraction efficiency is greatly affected by the degree of acidity of the ergot, due to the phosphate and other buffering substances which it contains. With the more acid ergots (pH below 5.5) neutral alcohol may extract the ergotoxine almost completely as it is extracted by acidified alcohol (containing 2 per cent. of concentrated hydrochloric acid or 1 per cent. of tartaric acid). With the less acid ergots (pH above 6.0) neutral alcohol may extract less than half the amount of ergotoxine taken out by acidified alcohol. Ammoniated alcohol, as in ammoniated tincture of ergot B.P., gives similar results to neutral alcohol. Whatever process of extraction is used, the buffering substances exert considerable influence on the pH of extract of ergot, both during extraction and in the completed product. If this pH is to be maintained at the optimum point for extraction and stability, as suggested by American workers, it will not be sufficient to employ a fixed proportion of acid, but control will be necessary by means of pH determinations. The defatting of ergot increases the efficiency of extraction of both neutral and acidified alcohol. Complete removal of fat, without loss of ergotoxine, is very difficult to secure, and so-called "defatted" ergot may still contain a considerable proportion of fat. The concentration of dilute extracts of ergot should be carried out *in vacuo* below 37° C. with minimum exposure to air. If these precautions are taken, concentration may be continued down to a soft



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extract with the loss of less than half the activity, and it should be possible to obtain from an average sample of Spanish or Portuguese ergot a soft extract containing from 0.5 to 1.0 per cent. of ergotoxine. The variation in potency of commercial soft extracts suggests that sufficient care is not always taken in their manufacture. In the German pharmacopoeial process for concentrating the dilute percolate, a considerable amount of activity may be lost in the precipitation and neutralisation with sodium carbonate, and the U.S.P. method of concentrating down to a soft extract appears to give better results.

### PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

**Calcium Phosphate, B.P.**—N. L. Allport and T. Tusting Cocking ("Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology," 3, 4, 578) have examined several commercial samples of calcium phosphate, and give tables showing the variable proportions of CaO and P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> found. It is shown that the reaction of tribasic calcium phosphate is Ph 9.2 and of monobasic calcium phosphate Ph 4.5. Results show that the composition of calcium phosphate B.P. is very variable. Its immediate reaction on mixing with water may be alkaline or acid, but on long contact with cold water, and more quickly with hot water, the reaction becomes strongly acid, while a more basic insoluble phosphate is formed. In view of the great variation in composition, its use as a diluent for alkaloidal extracts is open to objection. It cannot in fairness be described as an inert powder, such as a simple diluent should be, but it is a powder with a variable reaction. The presence in an extract of an unknown and variable amount of calcium acid phosphate does not tend to uniformity; and in addition, an acid phosphate in the presence of moisture is an ideal ground for the growth of moulds.

**Determination of Arsenic and Mercury in Donovan's Solution.**—T. Tusting Cocking ("Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology," 3, 4, 575) gives a method for the determination of the arsenious and the total arsenic in Donovan's solution as follows:—To 50 c.c. of Donovan's solution is added 1 gm. of sodium bicarbonate, and the solution is titrated with decinormal iodine in the usual manner, and the results calculated to arsenious iodide AsI<sub>3</sub>. Starch is not used to indicate the end-point, as this is quite sharp to one drop of the volumetric solution. To this solution is now added 45 c.c. of hydrochloric acid (31 to 32 per cent. HCl), and the mixture allowed to stand at laboratory temperature for ten minutes, and then titrated with decinormal thiosulphate. The total arsenic is calculated to the equivalent of arsenious iodide AsI<sub>3</sub>. The solution at the end of the titration is practically colourless, and starch is not only unnecessary, but actually obscures the end-point. The solution must not be diluted with water before titration. The following method for the determination of mercury in Donovan's solution is recommended by the author as being simple and giving correct results:—Fifty c.c. of Donovan's solution is made strongly alkaline with ammonia and the mercury precipitated by means of hydrogen sulphide; the precipitated mercuric sulphide is filtered off, washed well with ammonia, dried at 120° and weighed, and calculated to the equivalent of mercuric iodide HgI<sub>2</sub>. A Gooch crucible is used for filtering off the precipitate, and a complete determination can be carried out in less than two hours. The conditions governing the precipitation of arsenious iodide from solution are also noted.

**Bismuth Citrates.**—An electrometric study of the citrates of bismuth has been carried out by C. Morton ("Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology," 3, 4, 561). The view that bismuth citrate is a complex "bismuthylcitric acid" is found to be incorrect. As ordinarily prepared, the normal citrate is obtained: in the presence of alkali citrates or bicarbonates, as in the Cowley process, sparingly soluble basic complexes are

formed, the composition of the complex cation being a function of the hydrogen-ion concentration. The process of "neutralisation" by alkalis consists in the reversible formation of a series of complex cations, the final product being the neutral, soluble and stable 4:1 complex,  $3\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot \text{BiC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ . "Bismuth and ammonium citrate" is a mixture of this basic salt and of ammonium citrate in the molecular proportions 1:3. The commercial "bismuth and ammonium citrate" and the official "solution of bismuth and ammonium citrate" are unsatisfactory preparations. The fact that the complex is stable only in the presence of excess of alkali citrate appears to have been appreciated by the compilers of the British Pharmaceutical Codex (1923), but the alternative method of preparation suggested—solution of bismuth citrate in ammonium hydroxide, followed by the addition of a solution of ammonium citrate—is unsound in that the "neutralisation" of bismuth citrate cannot be effected with even approximate accuracy. There can be no reason, other than respect for tradition, for retaining the volatile alkali, and the author suggests that "bismuth and sodium citrate" should be substituted for the corresponding ammonium preparations, both the official solution and the commercial scale preparation being obtained by dissolving bismuth citrate in a solution of sodium citrate and neutralising the product with sodium hydroxide. Solutions thus prepared can be accurately neutralised and, unlike the existing preparations, which are fruitful sources of dispensing difficulties, are non-precipitable even by caustic alkalis.

### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

**Insecticidal Value of Pyrethrum.**—The relative insecticidal value of commercial grades of pyrethrum has been studied in detail by C. C. McDonnell, W. S. Abbott and others (United States Department of Agriculture, Technical Bulletin, 198). In a few prefatory remarks these workers state that it is the generally accepted opinion, particularly in the trade, that the effectiveness of pyrethrum powder varies greatly, depending on the maturity of the flowers from which it is made. Powder made from closed flowers has been considered most effective. The authors put forward an interesting suggestion to account for the observation that commercial open flowers may be low in effectiveness, in that much of the fruit from very mature flowers may be lost during curing and handling, so that the effectiveness of powder made from such flowers would be materially reduced. Pyrethrum flowers grown in Europe, representing three commercial grades (closed, half-closed and open) and flowers from Japan, bought on the open market, were ground into powder and tested against aphids. All the flowers used were *Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium*, of the following commercial grades:—Japanese, closed Dalmatian, open Dalmatian and half-open Dalmatian. No striking chemical differences appear to exist between the various types of flowers. A table is also given showing percentages of active principles in pyrethrum powders, determined by three different methods. The averages of the results by the different methods are in the same order for the different grades of flowers:—Lowest in total pyrethrins, closed Dalmatian; slightly higher, open Dalmatian; highest, Japanese. In all the tests considered mixtures of 20-per-cent. pyrethrum and 80-per-cent. wheat flour were used. For each test fifteen small potted cabbage plants infested with aphids (*Myzus persicae*, Sulz.) were used. The aphids on each plant were counted, and the individual plants carefully and thoroughly dusted and placed in the greenhouse. Although observations indicated that practically all the aphids affected fell within an hour, the final observations were made after twenty-four hours. Five experiments, covering not less than seventy-five plants, were made with each material. It was noted that the efficiency of a given sample varied from day to day, owing probably to the effect of external factors. It was necessary, therefore, to test on the same day and at the same time mixtures



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to be compared. The results of twelve experiments have been tabulated, and show that commercial grading does not furnish an accurate criterion of the effectiveness of pyrethrum, and that individual samples in one grade may vary more widely than samples from different grades. An attempt was also made to ascertain which portion of the pyrethrum flower contains the greatest amount of insecticidal principle. Results show that the seeds are most effective, disc florets next, and receptacles least; the differences are significant. As the achenes (seed) are the most effective portion of the flower, state the authors, it would seem that the more mature flowers would have the greatest insecticidal value, although this is contrary to the general opinion of the pyrethrum trade, which considers the closed flower superior to the open flower. It is suggested that the most economical time to harvest the flowers would be when fully ripened, provided the crop can be handled so as to avoid loss of the seed.

### BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

**Diatom as a Source of Vitamin A.**—B. Ahmad ("Biochemical Journal," 24, 4, p. 860) has tested colorimetrically and biologically the oil obtained from the marine diatom (*Nitzschia closterium*). The oil is a very potent source of vitamin A, which supports the suggestion that such plankton organisms are the ultimate source of vitamin A in fish-liver oils.

**Properties of the Antiscorbutic Factor.**—S. S. Zilva ("Biochemical Journal," 24, 6, 1688) surveys several years' work on vitamin C, especially the two aspects of fractionation from lemon juice and its inactivation. Variation in activity of fractions from the same juice is avoidable by adjusting the quantity of saturated neutral lead acetate solution used as precipitant. When the phenolindophenol decolorising capacity of antiscorbutic fractions falls below a certain limit the vitamin is inactivated, the reducing property serving to indicate protection from inactivation. The addition of an ethereal extract of autoclaved lemon juice markedly accelerates destruction of vitamin.

**"Diet 4" in Vitamin-A Testing.**—S. K. Gudjonsson ("Biochemical Journal," 24, 6, 1591) states that his diet, which was composed regardless of theories, produces rats which are uniform and most suitable for vitamin-A experiments. In particular, seasonal variations are eliminated, and the period to attain avitaminosis is shortened. "Diet 4" has the following composition:—

Skimmed-milk powder	...	...	30
Rice flour	...	...	40
Autolysed yeast	...	...	15
Hardened coconut oil (containing 0.3 per cent. of shark-liver oil)	...	...	15

The skimmed milk powder contained only about 1 per cent. of fat, and the top yeast was autolysed at 40° C. The diet only requires the addition of water.

**Brachycardia from Vitamin-B Deficiency.**—A. N. Drury, L. J. Harris, and C. Maudsley ("Biochemical Journal," 24, 6, 1632) conclude that the severe brachycardia (slowing of heart rate) in young rats following deprivation of vitamin-B complex is a specific test for that vitamin. The influence of vitamin-B deficiency upon heart rhythm is striking, the normal rate of 500-550 per minute being reduced to 350-300 per minute. The brachycardia is cured rapidly by ingestion or injection of vitamin-B concentrates, the response being roughly graded to the dose administered. The brachycardia (curative) test is more sensitive and much quicker than rat-growth experiments. An advantage is that the same animal can be used for testing different specimens rapidly in turn, only a few hours having to elapse between electrocardiograms compared with days in growth tests.

**Antirachitic Properties of "Shrimp" Oil.**—F. P. Brooks, R. F. Abernethy and F. C. Vilbrandt ("Jour-

nal of the American Chemical Society," 52, 12, 4940) have studied the ether-soluble oil extracted from the waste of the shrimp industry for its antirachitic properties; the oil contains 19 per cent. of cholesterol. The investigation consisted in the feeding study of the oil on white rats, which had become rachitic by special diet. Standard cod-liver oil and shrimp oil were fed at the same time to obtain a relation of the antirachitic properties. Examination of the tables given shows that the rachitic rats had the smallest percentage of ash in the bones and the normal rats the largest. The rachitic oil-fed rats show some cure by being between the two extremes. Similar results are shown in the estimation of calcium and phosphorus in the bones. Shrimp oil, the authors find, has properties akin to cod-liver oil that tend to cure rachitic rats.

**Antiscorbutic Potency of Apples.**—Useful information concerning the vitamin C activity of different varieties of apple are collated by M. F. Bracewell, E. Hoyle and S. S. Zilva in Special Report No. 146, issued by the Medical Research Council (Stationery Office, 9d.). Bramley's seedling possesses the highest antiscorbutic value, and on this account is especially attractive in dietetics. The protective daily doses against scurvy for guinea pigs range as follows:—

	Grams
Bramley's seedling	3
Dabinett	10
Woodbine	20
Cox's orange pippin	More than 20
Worcester pearmain	More than 20
King Edward	More than 20

Of the above King Edward apple had the lowest potency, 20 gm. daily prolonging life, but failing to prevent the onset of scurvy.

**Colour Test for Vitamin A.**—E. L. Smith and V. Hazley ("Biochemical Journal," 24, 6, p. 1942) find that the unsaponifiable fraction of cod-liver oil gives with antimony chloride in chloroform a blue colour proportional to its concentration. They use a modified colour test as follows: 2 gm. of oil are weighed into a boiling tube; 1 c.c. of 10-N aqueous potassium hydroxide and 5 c.c. of 95-per-cent. alcohol are added, and the mixture heated in a boiling water-bath for five minutes, being shaken until oil globules disappear. The tube is immediately cooled under a tap and the soap solution rinsed into a separating funnel with 25 c.c. of water and 10 c.c. of alcohol and shaken vigorously with 40 c.c. of chloroform. When separation is complete (in about five minutes), the lower layer is run into a second separator, and the soap is extracted with two further 30 c.c. portions of chloroform. The combined chloroform extracts are washed, first with 5 c.c. of water to remove most of the soap (shaking must be very gentle to avoid emulsification), then with two 100-c.c. portions of water (the first slightly acidified) to remove alcohol. The chloroform layer is transferred to a small flask, care being taken to prevent globules of water running into the flask, and the solution is distilled to small bulk; the residue is rinsed with chloroform into a 10-c.c. or 25-c.c. graduated flask, according to the potency of the oil. The antimony trichloride colour test is carried out on this solution. The procedure of the authors differs slightly in detail as regards the actual colour test, 2 c.c. of antimony trichloride solution being run into a  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. cell and 0.2 c.c. of above solution being floated thereon so as not to mix appreciably until stirred with a glass rod. Colour readings are taken thirty seconds after stirring.

**Effect of Cod-liver Oil on Calcium Metabolism of Chicks.**—A. D. Holmes and Madeleine G. Pigott ("Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," February 1931) have undertaken an investigation to determine the influence of cod-liver oil on the calcium metabolism in young chicks when supplementary calcium was obtained from different sources, fed at different levels and was available in different ratios to phosphorus. It was found



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that the best growth, two pounds at nine weeks, was obtained in pens receiving cod-liver oil as a supplement to rations containing from 1 to 4 per cent. calcium and having a maximum calcium to phosphorus ratio of 1.5 to 1.0. Other rations containing 4 per cent. of calcium, but having a calcium to phosphorus ratio of 5.0 to 1.0, produced poor growth and unsatisfactory feathering and physical appearance regardless of whether or not cod-liver oil was added to the ration. Judged by chemical and histological examination of tibiae of test chicks, killed at various stages of the experimental period, the best calcium utilisation occurred in those pens receiving cod-liver oil as a supplement to rations in which the ratio of calcium to phosphorus was relatively low; where the ratio of calcium to phosphorus was 5.0 to 1.0 calcium utilisation was decidedly unsatisfactory. Even when there was little difference in the growth of experimental birds and corresponding controls, chemical and histological examination of the tibiae showed that with a calcium to phosphorus ratio of 5.0 to 1.0 calcium was better utilised by birds receiving cod-liver oil than by corresponding control birds. On the basis of the data obtained in this investigation, it is apparent that cod-liver oil is very effective in promoting calcium utilisation when calcium comprises 1 to 4 per cent. of a typical all-mash poultry ration and when the ratio of calcium to phosphorus in the ration is low. It was found to be less effective in promoting calcium metabolism when the ratio of calcium to phosphorus was 5.0 to 1.0, even though the calcium content of the ration did not exceed 4 per cent. and the calcium was obtained from a variety of sources.

### INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

**Sterilisation of Catgut.**—A. E. Porritt gives ("Lancet," 5607, 345) the following process for sterilising catgut:—(1) The raw gut is soaked for six hours in a bichromate solution of sodium bichromate, 45 gr.; phenol, 5 drachms; glycerin, 5 drachms; distilled water, ad 30 oz. (2) The gut is taken out and hung and dried overnight. It is then cut and hanked. (3) The hanks are placed in a hermetically closed container filled with peppermint oil in spirit (1 in 10), which is immersed for two hours in a water bath kept at a temperature of 60° C. (4) It is left for twenty-four hours and again heated for a further two hours at 60° C., the container being untouched throughout. (5) The gut is removed and preserved in 1:20 carbolic in spirit. Stringent tests for sterility have been carried out. The catgut can be subjected to a preliminary tension without interfering with its sterilisation, thus ensuring a ligature of known breaking strain. Catgut sterilised in this way is absorbed by the tissues of a rabbit with much less tissue reaction and formation of fibrous tissue than is produced by silk of the same diameter sterilised solely by boiling.

### BACTERIOLOGY

**Derivatives of Phenylboric Acid.**—W. Seaman and J. R. Johnson ("Journal of the American Chemical Society," 53, 2, 711) have prepared a number of derivatives of phenylboric acid and tested their action on micro-organisms. Phenylboric acid was prepared in a pure state, and the three isomeric nitrophenylboric acids were obtained from this acid by nitration under appropriate conditions, *m*-aminophenylboric acid, its acetyl and benzoyl derivatives, and the benzoyl derivative of *o*-aminophenylboric acid were prepared and their physical characteristics reported. Bacteriological tests showed that phenylboric acid and the three nitrophenylboric acids exert a bacteriostatic effect upon *Staphylococcus aureus*, while *m*-aminophenylboric acid and its derivatives do not. The nitrophenylboric acids are more highly bacteriostatic than phenylboric acid, which in turn is more effective than boric acid. Although no direct comparison was made, it appears that *m*-nitrophenylboric acid (1:200) approaches or slightly surpasses phenol (1:70) in its bactericidal

action towards *B. typhosus*, but phenylboric acid (1:200) is much weaker than phenol (1:70).

### BOTANY

**Photosynthetic Sugars.**—E. C. Barton-Wright and M. C. Platt ("Biochemical Journal," 24, 4, 1210) have investigated the formation of sugars in the leaf of the daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*, Linn.). Only hexoses and sucrose are present, and the curves of carbohydrate formation and disappearance show that hexose is the first sugar formed as a result of photosynthesis. There is afterwards partial conversion of hexose into sucrose, this being regarded as an equilibrium reaction, hexose condensing to sucrose when a certain concentration is reached. The continuous positive drift of sucrose from the beginning of photosynthesis to darkness supports this. Also a fall in assimilation rate (as during rain) causes hexose content to fall, but sucrose is unaffected and continues to increase.

**Psyllium Seeds** are the subject of a note published in the "Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information," I, 1931 (Kew). The plant (*Plantago Psyllium*) has been under cultivation at Kew and fruited profusely, the seeds being of good quality and colour. The note states that, apart from medicinal use, the seeds are to some extent employed in Europe in the preparation of dressings for textiles, etc. The plant is cultivated as follows:—A dry, sandy soil is generally chosen. After it has been well worked, in some cases harrowed and rolled, small furrows are made at distances of about 60 centimetres. Along these furrows the seed is sprinkled and lightly covered. During the growth of the crop it is usually sufficient for weeding and cultivating operations to be performed once or twice only. The period of harvesting varies according to locality, but is generally in August. The whole plant is harvested and, after drying, the liberation of the seeds is assisted by threshing.

### DENTISTRY

**Sterilisation of the Oral Mucosa.**—H. A. Miller and J. L. T. Appleton ("The Dental Cosmos," January 1931) have carried out a number of tests on the pre-operative sterilisation of the oral mucosa especially preparatory to the injection of local anaesthetics, and tabulate the results for antiseptics as follows:—

Bacterial condition of oral mucosa treated with various antiseptics for one minute. Growth observed on blood-agar slants after seventy-two hours at 37° C.

Antiseptic	No. tests	Total No. showing growth	Per cent. no growth	Control	
				No. tests	Per cent. no growth
Metaphen (1:5000) ..	7	7	0	7	0
Metaphen (1:2500) ..	15	15	0	15	0
Metaphen (1:500) ..	35	19	45.7	35	0
Hexylresorcinol (S.T. 37)	25	20	20.	25	0
Waite's "Topical" ..	25	0	100.	5	0
2 per cent. mercurochrome	15	0	100.	3	0
Mercurochrome solvent	15	8	53.3	3	0
Tinct. Iodini U.S.P. ...	25	0	100.	5	0
2 per cent. iodine in ether	15	0	100.	3	0
1.25 per cent. iodine-isopropyl alcohol	15	0	100.	3	0
Isopropyl alcohol, 70 per cent. ..	30	2	93.3	6	0
Rivinol, 1:100, in dist. water ..	15	14	6.6	3	0
Acridflavin, 1:100, in dist. water ..	15	13	13.	3	0
1 per cent. gentian violet-50 per cent. alcohol	15	0	100.	3	0
1 per cent. brilliant green and crystal violet in 50 per cent. alcohol	15	0	100.	3	0
Alcohol, 50 per cent. ..	30	15	50.	6	0

0 Indicates sterility. Reduction of growth not recorded; only sterility.

The recommendations in view of these tests are as follows:—Before cutting or puncturing the oral mucosa:



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(1) Spray the mouth with liquor antisepticus alkalinus. (2) Wipe area on which you desire to work dry with sterile cotton or gauze. (3) Paint area with a solution made by mixing one part tincture of iodine U.S.P. with 1.5 parts of acetone and 0.5 part of glycerin. (4) Wait for at least one minute by the watch. (5) Do not let lips, cheeks, tongue or saliva come in contact with the painted area from the time you have painted it until you have finished the operation.

**Non-Shrinking Root-Canal Material.**—A filling material to be used in the root canal should be radiopaque, non-shrinking, capable of being introduced and adapted by a technique without over-filling, soluble in chloroform, xylol, and so on. It might also be antiseptic, though not irritating. A series of experiments by M. Buchbinder ("The Dental Cosmos," January 1931) has been carried out, using varying proportions (by volume) of zinc oxide, powdered resin and silver, with eugenol as the liquid. Some proportions shrank badly; others were insufficiently radiopaque. The silver furnishes the radiopacity. A simple formula resulted, which gives a smoothly working, radiopaque, non-shrinking root-canal material. Tubes filled since September 1929 show no signs of shrinkage at the present time. The formula is given as follows:—

Powdered resin	...	...	...	4 parts
Zinc oxide	...	...	...	1 part
Precipitated silver	...	...	...	1 part

Triturate.

Liquid—Eugenol, plus a few drops of water in a half-ounce bottle.

Previous to mixing the cement the eugenol bottle is well agitated so as to incorporate a little moisture in the mix, which accelerates setting. Initial setting-time averages about thirty minutes. The material becomes progressively harder with time and gets as hard as resin in a few months. At any time it is soluble in alcohol, chloroform and xylol.

**Bacteriological Studies of Apical Infection.**—Arthur Bulleid ("The British Dental Journal," January 15, 1931) has conducted lengthy research to investigate the bacteriology of apical infection of teeth from the aerobic and anaerobic points of view. The special methods employed in the investigation of the bacteriology of apical granulomata are described. The conclusions drawn from the bacteriological investigation are as follows:—The most striking fact revealed by this investigation is that a member of the streptococcus family has been demonstrated in every case. In a fair percentage of cases the presence of a yellow staphylococcus has been noted in symbiosis with the streptococcus, and there seems some evidence for associating the staphylococcus with the presence of pus formation, at least in the granuloma cases. The commonest type of streptococcus isolated has been the non-haemolytic variety, followed fairly closely by the viridans family. The presence of true haemolytic streptococci is rare, and most of those isolated have belonged to the subacidus group (Holman's classification) and not the true pyogenes. It is interesting to note that in none of the cases of chronic apical osteitis investigated were proteolytic organisms of the mesentericus, proteus or subtilis groups discovered. This shows how futile and unsafe is the method of smelling root canal dressings in order to determine sterility. In the acute alveolar abscess cases true haemolytic streptococci are more frequently found than in other types of apical infection, and there is some evidence for the statement that the "flare up" which results in the acute abscess is due to an increase in the virulence of the infecting streptococcus. In the dental and dentigerous cyst cases investigated the constant presence of the streptococcus in the wall of the cysts suggests that it is this group which supplies the toxic irritation to those paradental epithelial remnants resulting first in the epithelial root tumour, and later in cyst formation. Migration of the streptococci, abetted in some

cases by other organisms, takes place readily, and though the clear cystic fluid produced is for a short period sterile, it quickly becomes infected, changing from a clear consistency to an opalescent and later purulent state. The infection must be endogenous, as it occurs without any external breach. The conclusion that one draws from this investigation is that the primary cause of all types of "apical osteitis" is a streptococcus, but that there is no specific causal organism which can be determined by either aerobic or anaerobic methods.

### ESSENTIAL OILS

**Oil of Backhousia Angustifolia.**—Simonsen, in conjunction with Cahn, Gibson and A. R. Penfold ("Journal of the Chemical Society," 1931, 286), has investigated the ketones angustione and dehydro-angustione. These, both being  $\beta$ -diketones, are the principal constituents of the essential oil of *Backhousia angustifolia*. The constitutions of the ketones have been worked out, but as the details are very complicated the original paper, which is of considerable importance, should be consulted.

**Cymbopogon Oils.**—Rhine ("Agricultural Journal of India," 1930, 25, 327) describes three cymbopogon oils which he has examined. That from *C. clandestinus* gave 0.26 per cent. of oil (on the dry grass), and a new species not yet named gave 0.72 per cent. Both oils resemble ordinary gingergrass oil. *C. virgatus*, also a new species, gave 0.55 per cent. of oil of unpleasant odour, having a specific gravity of 0.9556; optical rotation,  $-28^{\circ}53'$ ; refractive index, 1.49107; acid value, 1.9; ester value, 6.5; ester value after acetylation, 72.8; total alcohols as geraniol, 21.2 per cent.

**Oil of Eucalyptus Rariflora.**—Messrs. Penfold, Radcliffe & Short ("Journal of Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales," xlv, 101) have investigated this oil, derived from the plant first described by F. M. Bailey. The oils were distilled from the leaves and terminal branchlets growing in Queensland. The average yield was 2.5 per cent. on the air-dried material, and the oil was of a reddish yellow colour with a marked odour of phellandrene modified by aromatic aldehydes. The principal constituents so far identified are carene, phellandrene, pinene, cymene, with 10 per cent. of cineol, aromadendrene, small quantities of cuminal, phellandral and cryptal, and traces of a phenol and dehydro-angustione. This is the first record of the identification of carene in eucalyptus oils. The characters of two samples of the oil were found to be as follows:—

	Sample 1	Sample 2
Yield of oil, per cent. . . . .	2.05	2.94
Specific gravity . . . . .	0.9072	0.9154
Optical rotation . . . . .	$-8.5^{\circ}$	$-10^{\circ}$
Refractive index . . . . .	1.4872	1.4909
Ester value . . . . .	15.4	10
Ester value (acetylated) . . . .	75.4	58
Cineol, per cent. . . . .	about 15	about 10

**Essential Oil of "Pe-Mou."**—This oil is obtained by distillation from the root-wood and stumps (or root-stocks) of *Fokienia hodginsii*, Henry and Thomas (*Cupressus hodginsii*, Dunn), a conifer found in the mountainous parts of Annam and Tongking, in Indo-China, and in Fokien. The tree grows to a height of from 45 to 50 feet, with a girth of 3 feet. It is stated that the production of oil of Pe-Mou was first undertaken at Tongking in 1926 for use in a soap manufactory at Haiphong, and that from 1926 to 1928 it had been exploited in the region of Chapa, whence from 300 to 400 tons of root-wood and stumps had been sent to Grasse for distillation. Mr. Gardies has found the principal constituents of essence of Pe-Mou to be: Specific gravity at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., 0.913; optical rotation  $+13^{\circ}$ ; refractive index, 1.937 at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .; acidity, per cent., 0; ester index, 23.14; ester index after



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acetylation, 188.34; free alcohol, 41 per cent.; solubility, 1 volume in 3.5 volumes of 70-per-cent. alcohol. The odour resembles that of cedarwood oil distilled from the wood of the "pencil cedar" (*Juniperus virginiana*, Linn.), which is used for perfuming soaps. Comparatively little appears to be known of Pe Mou oil in this country, states the "Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information," No. 2, 1931, and the probability is that all the exports of the material for distillation from Indo-China go to France.

### HYGIENE

**Control of Cockroaches.**—The life-history and control of cockroaches is dealt with by F. Laing in "Pamphlet 12, British Museum (Natural History)." Insect powders have been found successful as a means of control, and three formulas are given:—(1) Sodium fluoride, three parts, and pyrethrum powder, one part; (2) borax to which pyrethrum powder or a sweetening agent, such as chocolate, has been added; and (3) plaster of Paris, one part, with sugar, two parts. These mixtures should be scattered about the haunts of the cockroaches at night and the dead swept up and burned in the morning. In recent years sprays have been used. To make a suitable spray soak  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of pyrethrum powder in one gallon of paraffin for about two hours and decant the liquid. Methyl salicylate or an essential oil may be added if a pleasant scent is desired. Carbon tetrachloride may also be used. Where the number of cockroaches is known to be large, fumigation may be resorted to. Two pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet should be burned, the room being made as airtight as possible with the aid of greaseproof paper, and should remain sealed up for at least an hour. Cylinders containing liquid sulphur dioxide may be employed in place of brimstone. Carbon disulphide at the rate of 2 lb. per 1,000 cubic feet of space is also recommended. The room in this case should remain closed for about thirty-six hours. Under certain conditions fumigation may be carried out by means of hydrocyanic acid gas. This method should be entrusted to someone who is familiar with the process.

### MEDICINE

**Remedies in Chronic Arthritis.**—A conspectus of the internal and external treatment of chronic arthritis is given by N. Mutch in "The British Medical Journal" (3661, 383). Practically all the chemical substances used are classified, and a short bibliography of the subject is appended.

**Dermatitis following Iodine Application.**—O. T. Jones describes, in a letter to "The British Medical Journal" (3652, 14) a case of acute dermatitis consequent on the application of tincture of iodine. Both arms were covered with vesicles turning into pustules. The local treatment was (1) starch poultices; (2) washing with sodium bicarbonate solution; (3) linimentum calcei c. calamina alternating with bicarbonate washing. The patient recovered.

**Clinical Conditions Associated with Achlorhydria.**—J. F. Wilkinson and T. H. Oliver discuss ("Lancet," 5602, 66) various conditions observed by them as associated with achlorhydria. These are (1) gastrogenous diarrhoea (fifty-three cases noted); (2) sore tongue or an ulcerative stomatitis (twenty-five cases); (3) dermatoses (five cases); (4) rheumatoid arthritis (five cases); (5) debility (ten cases). The administration of diluted hydrochloric acid with or without pepsin, effects an improvement in many of these cases. The majority of the patients were women.

**Case of Mercuric Chloride Poisoning.**—H. E. Marchbanks and others report ("Journal of the American Medical Association," 96, 8, 611) a case, believed by them to be in some respects unique, of recovery after taking 75 gr. of mercuric chloride. The patient, who was twenty-one years of age, probably retained the

poison twenty minutes before she vomited. The emergency treatment was an emetic, followed by milk, coffee and a soft-boiled egg. The continuing treatment was chiefly five 10-c.c. doses, intravenously, of a solution of sodium thiosulphate. The patient's health was apparently good six months after the event.

**Perniosis.**—A statistical review of the incidence of chilblain and its relation to other conditions is given in "The British Medical Journal" (3657, 215) by R. Hallam. An analysis of 100 consecutive cases shows that perniosis is essentially an affliction of youth, fifty-four of the patients observed being not more than ten years old. Notes taken at Sheffield indicate that the incidence rises with a disturbance of the general health. Difficulties in formulating theories of the condition are discussed, and it is pointed out that hopes of advances by means of biochemical investigation have not been realised. Among the predisposing causes are hereditary weakness, lowered resistance due to tuberculosis, and other toxæmias.

**Glycerin as a Dressing.**—D. Kyle, in a letter to "The British Medical Journal" (3653, 75), reports excellent results with glycerin as a dressing for septic wounds. During the past fifteen years his method has been to apply only a few drops of glycerin to the first inch or inch and a half of a strip of damp lint about six inches by one inch in the case of a septic finger, and then apply the lint bandagewise, cover it with gutta serena tissue, and secure by a roller bandage. In other cases, as on the arm or leg, the glycerin is poured on to the damp lint in a little serpentine stream, no attempt being made to cover the lint evenly, and the dressing is by no means flooded by glycerin. More recently he has applied the method tentatively in cases of eczema, and has found it very satisfactory. The absence of bleaching and maceration of the skin means that germs have less opportunity to multiply.

**Addison's Disease.**—Recent work on Addison's disease is reported ("Journal of the American Medical Association," 96, 4, 231) by L. G. Rowntree and others. The authors conclude that, in addition to most assiduous attention to the details of general care, three forms of treatment are of importance in Addison's disease: (1) The treatment of dehydration, which occurs during the crises, by administration of a solution of dextrose, 10 per cent., and sodium chloride, 1 per cent; (2) the Muirhead treatment (ephinephrine, to the point of tolerance, and suprarenal substance or suprarenal cortex), which is effective in a considerable portion of cases and under which a number of patients have survived for a number of years; and (3) administration of the cortical hormone, which is excellent in the crises of the disease, proving effective, as a rule, within from forty-eight to seventy-two hours. (This cortical hormone is not yet available commercially.) Time alone will determine whether this combination of treatment will sustain life and health over a number of years.

**Antimony Treatment of Kala-azar.**—The chemotherapy of antimony was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry on March 2, papers being contributed by W. H. Gray, J. W. Trevan, and H. W. Bainbridge ("Chemistry and Industry," 50, 11, 215). Kala-azar, due to the trypanosomidal parasite, *Leishmania donovani*, was incurable until the introduction of intravenous injection of tartar emetic in 1915. Attempts to find less toxic substances led to a trial of various derivatives of *p*-aminophenylstibinic acid, the first clinical success being Brahmachari's "urea stibamine." Other derivatives of the parent substance introduced subsequently have such low toxicity as to permit intensive treatment producing a cure in a little over a week, as compared with ten weeks on tartar emetic. The constitution of "neostam" (sodium *p*-aminophenylstibinate) and "neostibosan" (diethylamine *p*-aminophenylstibinate) are known, but Brahmachari's useful drug has been the subject of con-



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flicting statements. The organometallic compound known as "urea stibamine" was found on examination to be a disubstituted urea (*s*-diphenylcarbamide-4:4-distibinic acid) with a certain amount of unhydrolysed *p*-acetylaminophenylstibinic acid. It was stated that owing to antimony chemotherapy deaths from kala-azar had fallen from over 90 per cent. to about 10 per cent., and that the antimony compounds were one of the greatest discoveries comparable with the introduction of quinine into medicine.

### OPTICS

**Night Blindness.**—W. R. Aykroyd ("Archives of Ophthalmology," September 1930) states that cases of functional night blindness have frequently been recorded in various parts of the world. It consists in a temporary, often recurrent, difficulty in adaptation, and for several reasons has been thought to be due to vitamin deficiency. It is rapidly curable with cod-liver oil, or mammalian or bird livers. Though clinical evidence points to lack of vitamin A as the cause of functional night blindness, the etiology of the disease cannot yet be said to be established beyond question. The author has recently made observations in Newfoundland and Labrador with the view of ascertaining whether the condition was unquestionably due to vitamin A deficiency. In some cases the disease developed in less than a month after the patient was put on the deficient diet. One patient had learned that dark glasses protected him from the disease, so covering up one eye by day, ensured the use of one eye for night. One or two doses of cod-liver oil cured the condition in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Exposure to strong sunlight also played a part; this was true of the Labrador fishermen, who spent a large part of each day in open boats. Still, the disease did not occur in the normal person on a diet of ordinary food, however strongly he might be exposed to sunlight. Delay in the regeneration of the visual purple accounted for the observed clinical facts. In the normal eye the central parts of the retina were sufficiently sensitive, when adapted to the dark, to be stimulated by ordinary twilight or night illuminations. In the eye in which regeneration of visual purple was deficient or delayed, similar illuminations were too weak to stimulate the central parts of the retina, but might rise above the lower threshold of the periphery. For this form of night blindness the term "dysskotopia" or "nutritional dysskotopia" was suggested.

### PHARMACOLOGY

**Ethylene Chlorhydrin Dangers.**—J. D. Pratt calls attention ("Nature," December 27, 1930, 995) to the unsuspected toxic properties of ethylene chlorhydrin. Several deaths in Germany and one in Great Britain have occurred through inhaling its vapour. Its action is specially severe on the nervous system, death being due to paralysis of respiration. The suggested use of this substance for speeding up sprouting of potatoes, and its increasing employment as a solvent removed by evaporation is the reason for directing attention to its dangerous properties.

**Pharmacology of Ginger.**—An experimental study of the pharmacological action of ginger in large doses is recorded by H. M. Ewing in the "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association" (20, 2, 114). The author's conclusions are:—(1) Ginger may be administered in very large doses to rabbits by mouth, without producing any significant action. (2) Ginger contains an active ingredient which definitely stimulates the central nervous system as shown by action in rabbits; and (3) Accelerates respiration and causes vagal inhibition in rabbits and dogs. (4) It also effects a secondary acceleration of pulse rate and rise in blood pressure.

**Toxicity of Nicotine.**—C. H. Richardson and H. H. Shepard ("Journal of Agricultural Research," 41, 337)

have experimented upon mosquito larvæ with nicotine in aqueous solution of varying P.H. value. Maximum toxic action was obtained with the free base. Nicotine ions were considerably less active than undissociated molecules, and the authors consider that the toxic action of nicotine is due to penetration of the wall of the alimentary tract as alkaloid in solution and not by gaseous entry into the trachea. Nicotine solutions of P.H. 5.0 varying from 0.1 *M* to 0.0001 *M*, were from five to seven times more toxic than the corresponding concentrations of nicotine sulphate.

### VETERINARY MEDICINE

**Treatment of Follicular Mange.**—Z. Morcos ("Veterinary Record," February 21, 1931) states that the following ointment has proved most effective: Creosote 2 drops, mercuric ointment 30 gr., vaseline 1½ oz. It was applied once every three days. After four applications the lesions commenced healing. The dogs were given a little cod-liver oil occasionally, in addition to a nourishing diet.

**Coccidiosis in Lambs.**—I. E. Newson and F. Cross ("Journal of the American Veterinary Association," August 1930) describe an outbreak of coccidiosis occurring in lambs. The method of treatment varied somewhat, but for the most part naphthalene, tannic acid, salol and bismuth were used in an oil solvent. The lambs showing symptoms were separated and treated individually. As they stopped scouring they were returned to the main flock. Dr. Farquharson used a mixture in the following proportions:—

Bismuth subnitrate	...	...	...	3 gr.
Tannic acid	...	...	...	2 gr.
Mineral oil	...	...	...	1 ounce.

He gave two ounces of this combination for the first dose and then one ounce daily until recovery was shown. The results were apparently good, although no controls were kept.

**Paradysentery in Young Chicks.**—C. A. McGaughey ("Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics," December 1930) records a disease in young chicks resembling bacillary white diarrhoea. The organism appears to be one of the group described as *Dysenteroid* or *Pararysentery* bacteria. The organism isolated in this outbreak approximates most closely to Type 14a of Morgan and Ledingham, isolated from the faeces of children suffering from summer diarrhoea. The striking features of the outbreak were its causation by an organism of the paradysentery group, its resemblance to bacillary white diarrhoea, its apparent transmission through the egg, and its limitation to chicks hatched from eggs from one source; the organism was recovered from the yolk residue in a bird two and a-half months old. It would appear to have a lower invasive power in a flock than has *B. pullorum*.

**"Louping-ill."**—W. A. Pool, A. Brownlee and D. R. Wilson ("Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics," December 1930) have produced "louping-ill" experimentally in sheep and pigs, but no evidence has been found of the existence of a bacterial agent causing the disease. Infection does not occur from contact. At some stage of the disease the infective agent is probably constantly present in the central nervous system; it is usually, but not constantly, present in the mesenteric and popliteal lymphatic glands and spleen. It is usually present in the blood at some stage of the infection, but may be absent throughout the illness. While filtration experiments have given inconclusive results, none of the work has produced evidence against an ultramicroscopic virus. The methods by which infection has been produced and its behaviour when exposed to glycerol and other chemical agents suggest that "louping-ill" is a "virus disease." The type of infection, coupled with the circumstantial evidence that in natural circumstances it is transmitted by ticks, suggests that it may be associated with Rickettsia.



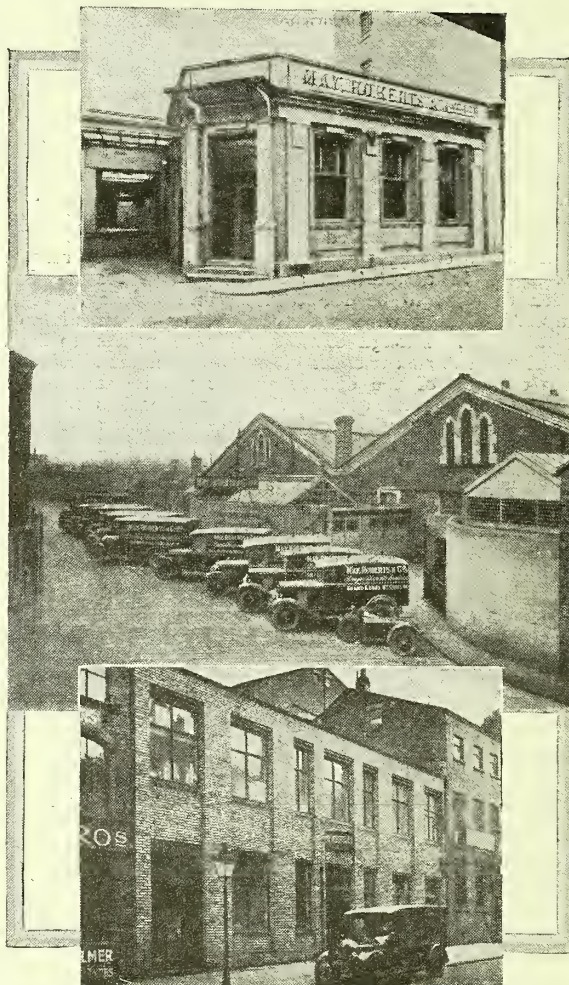
# Half a Century of Service

*The remodelled and modernised London premises of May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.*

**D**ISTRIBUTION of druggists' sundries on a large scale is a business which nowadays calls for a high degree of efficiency and organisation. Readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have an opportunity this week—by perusal of the photogravure inset in our advertisement pages—of studying the methods employed by May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., one of the largest and most progressive sundries houses catering for the drug trade. Of recent years the market for proprietaries of all kinds has grown to an enormous extent, and to cope successfully with the large and varied demand special methods are necessary. The development of such a business depends largely on capable, experienced direction and the application of system to everyday routine. Suitable premises are, of course, essential, and in their Clerkenwell building "May, Roberts" are fortunate; they have adapted, with great improvement, the original offices and warehouses to meet modern requirements. The company's experiences over half a century of trading are not without interest, and are briefly sketched in the article. Their record is, indeed, one of which any firm might justly be proud.



THE LONDON PREMISES FROM CLERKENWELL ROAD



THE THREE BRANCHES: PLYMOUTH (TOP), DUBLIN (CENTRE), LIVERPOOL (BOTTOM)

## Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

### SALE OF ANIMAL MEDICINES

In the House of Lords, on March 19, Lord Strachie asked His Majesty's Government: (1) Whether the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill will permit agriculturists and owners of live stock generally to obtain supplies of animal medicines with the same facility as they do at present. (2) Whether it is recognised that some hundreds of thousands of bottles and packages of veterinary medicines are sold by firms direct to farmers through travellers who call upon them periodically, and whether a result of the Bill would be that details relating to every individual bottle or package containing poison would have to be entered into a book, with particulars of the ingredients, etc.

Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede: (1) The Pharmacy and Poisons Bill will provide greater facilities for agriculturists and stock owners to obtain animal medicines and other poisons required in their business. (2) The sale of veterinary medicines to farmers in the manner

described in the second part of the Question is of doubtful legality under the existing law, but in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee the Bill proposes to regularise the practice, subject to conditions necessary in the public interest. In the case of the more dangerous poisons the existing law already requires that the particulars of every sale by retail of a poison must be entered in a book kept for the purpose which must be signed by the purchaser. How far this requirement should apply to veterinary medicines sold in the manner described to farmers will be a matter of consideration by the Poisons Board proposed to be established under the Bill.

THE Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons has applied for a supplemental charter; petitions for or against the grant should be delivered at the Privy Council Office, London, S.W.1, on or before April 20.

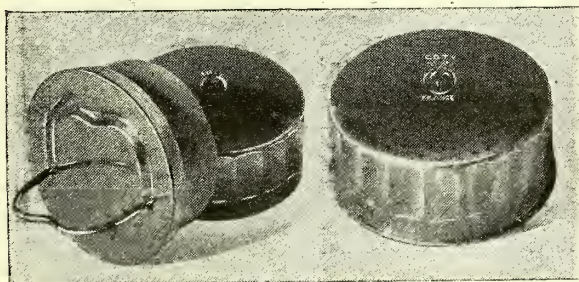
PROFESSOR MELLANBY ON DIET.—The text of Professor Edward Mellanby's Hastings lecture, delivered on March 13, is printed in full in the Supplement to "The British Medical Journal" of March 21. The lecture is a valuable summary of recent research in dietetic problems.



## Trade Notes

ADVERTISEMENTS in colours are again a feature of this issue, the wholesale houses concerned being:—STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD. (senega); BUTLER & CRISPE (Touzeau Saunders' nursery powder); LAX & SHAW, LTD. (glass bottles); S. MAW, SON & SONS, LTD. (Listerine); MEGGESON & CO., LTD (saline); POTTER & CLARKE, LTD. (asthma cure); W. J. RENDELL, LTD. (quinine pessaries).

**COTY SHAVING SOAP.**—The shaving soap shown herewith has been recently introduced by Coty (England), Ltd., Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1.



The product, which is delicately perfumed, is packed in a metal container with an attachment to facilitate holding in the hand.

**VAREEN, LTD.**, 82A Portobello Road, London, W.11, give some particulars regarding their nail polish, polish remover and cuticle cream on another page.

**DAISY POWDERS.**—J. E. Ellis, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, refer elsewhere in this issue to the new sizes and prices of Daisy powders.

**MOSQUITOX.**—Wigglesworth, Ltd., Westhoughton, Lancs. offer to send a sample of this midge bite preparation to any chemist who writes for one.

**J. DAVIDSON**, 98 Shepherdess Walk, City Road, London, N.1, who specialises in boxes and cartons, will quote for large or small orders on receipt of particulars as to what is required.

**WINDOW DISPLAY BONUS.**—J. C. Eno, Ltd., 160 Piccadilly, London, W.1, are offering, until March 31, a bonus in goods in return for a window display of Eno's Fruit Salt.

**TINTEX BONUS OFFER.**—British Tintex & Dye Products, Ltd., 252 Regent Street, London, W.1, announce a bonus offer in connection with their dye products. The selling agents are J. C. Eno, Ltd., 160 Piccadilly, London, W.1.



**NEW CIMOLITE PACK.**—John Taylor, 30 Baker Street, Portman Square, London, W.1, is now packing Taylor's Cimolite in a modern sprinkler-top container, an illustration of which is given. The quality and perfume of the powder remains the same, but customers who prefer the familiar square pack can still be supplied. Showcards, counter bills and literature will be forwarded on application.

**LERESCHE** safety razor blades, which are of French origin, are distributed in this country by M. Lorme & Fils, 307 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1. Retailers may obtain supplies through the usual wholesale channels.

**THE INDIAN MARKET.**—Mr. M. N. Cama (Cama, Norton & Co., Bombay, the local agents for Wincarnis, Odol, and other well-known proprietaries), who will be in London shortly, is desirous of taking up other suitable agencies for the Indian market. Letters should be addressed care of Levetus, Ltd., 194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

**NOVIO PAPER CO.**, 26 Grove Park, Camberwell, London, S.E.5, inform us that a demand for their toilet paper is to be anticipated as the result of regular advertising. Samples and trade terms will be sent on receipt of a postcard request for them.

**ALEXANDER PICKERING & CO., LTD.**, Marlow House, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3, inform us that they have been appointed the sole agents for the products of Duntze & Co., manufacturers of galenical extracts, Cologne-Suelz. All inquiries and orders should be sent to Messrs. Pickering.

WITH so large a proportion of the male population using double edge safety razor blades for shaving there should be an excellent market for an inexpensive stropping apparatus. The Newstrop is one which aims at meeting this demand. It is supplied in two grades by Newton Sales Co., Ltd., 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

**CREPE PAPER.**—Most chemists use crepe paper for window and other displays, but to obtain the best effect from this material it is essential that it should harmonise with the general colour scheme of the articles shown. J. C. King, Ltd., 42 Goswell Road, London, E.C., who stock crepe paper in a wide range of colours, will send C. & D. subscribers a shade card (No. 697) post free on application.

**THE CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION.**—This important event is to take place at the New Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Westminster, London, S.W., from May 11 to 15. Some details regarding the Exhibition will be found in the coloured inset elsewhere in this issue. Any of our subscribers requiring the prospectus, plan or tickets should apply to the organisers, The British & Colonial Druggist, Ltd., 194 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

## Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1931, p. 345.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," March 4, 1931.)

"PAGNOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By G. C. Sharp, 4 to 6 Watson Street, Glasgow, C.1. 519,953.

"MINFOOD"; for food substances (42). By United Chemists' Association, Ltd., Priory Court, London Road, Cheltenham. 518,777. (Associated.)

"BLUE SKY"; for beverages, etc. (42). By Kia-Ora, Ltd., 35 to 38 Rushworth Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. 519,859. (Associated.)

"ANOTHER DAY"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Evenod Perfumer, Inc., 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 518,501.

"DERDENS"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By F. W. Renwick, 9 Highfield Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham. 519,485.

"HECODENT"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Heco-Dent, Ltd., 5 Wood Street Chambers, St. Anne-on-the-Sea. 519,725. (Associated.)

"TELLO"; for containers for telephone disinfectants (4). By Ozonol Laboratories (1930), Ltd., 24 Holborn London, E.C.1. 519,914.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," March 11, 1931.)

"FROZAID"; for chemicals (1). By T. H. Quinlan, 55 The Avenue, West Ealing, London, W.13. 520,155. (Associated.)

"HUMANITAS"; for antiseptic medicines (2). By The General Trading Co. (Mayfair), Ltd., 6 Grantham Place, Park Lane, London, W.1. 518,274.

"KRUSOL"; for sheep dips and disinfectants (2). By The Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd., 43 Gower Street, London, W.C.1. 520,002. (Associated.)

"KEE-PONS"; for medicated sweetmeats (3). By Strawson Brothers, Ltd., 30 Aswell Street, Louth, Lincolnshire. 518,323.

## Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

**BRODERICK.**—At St. Kevin's Nursing Home, 29, South Terrace, Cork, on March 12, Nellie, wife of M. J. Broderick, M.P.S.I., Convent Avenue, Sunday's Well, Cork, of a son.

**CRONHELM.**—At Belfast, on March 9, the wife of J. H. Cronhelm, Ph.C., Strandtown, of a son.

**LAURENCE.**—At 135 Northfield Avenue, Ealing, London, W.13, on March 20, the wife of Reginald A. F. Laurence, M.P.S., of a daughter.

**ROGERS.**—The Nursing Home, 83, Crouch Hill, London, N.4, on March 19, Eileen (*née* Glover Thomas), the wife of H. T. Rogers, M.P.S., 182, Stroud Green Road, N.4, of a son.

## Marriages

**FOOTE—HINKSMAN.**—At the Presbyterian Church, Blackheath, London, S.E., on March 8, William Foote, chemist and druggist, to Elspeth Brown Hinkman.

**MACMILLAN—JOHNSTON.**—At Pollokshields East Church, Glasgow, on March 11, Hugh Graham Macmillan, C.A., secretary of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, to Margaret Davidson Johnston.

## Deaths

**AITKEN.**—At an Edinburgh nursing home, on March 19, suddenly, Mr. Robert Aitken, J.P., chemist and druggist (Robert Aitken & Co., chemists and mineral-water manufacturers, 67 High Street, Dunbar), aged fifty-eight. Mr. Aitken was for a long period a member of Dunbar Town Council, and for six years its Provost; during his term of office various important projects were completed, in connection with which he took an active part. Among other offices he held was that of vice-chairman of Dunbar Cottage Hospital.

**COLES.**—At Clacton-on-Sea, on March 3, Mr. Samuel John Coles, for many years in business as a chemist and druggist at Halstead, aged eighty-two.

**DOYLE.**—At 134 Seafield Road, Dollymount, Dublin, on March 13, Mr. Thomas Joseph Doyle, L.P.S.I. Mr. Doyle qualified in 1920.

**DUTTON.**—On March 14, after a long illness, Mr. Charles Cecil Dutton, chemist and druggist, for the past nine years in business at Addingham. Mr. Dutton qualified in 1904.

**GOUDIE.**—In Leith Hospital, on March 18, following a street accident, Mr. Robert J. Goudie, managing director of Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Junction Bridge, Leith, aged fifty-two. Mr. Goudie was connected with the drug trade for about thirty-six years, and was much respected for his business integrity. He took a prominent part in the religious life of the community. Mr. Goudie leaves a widow and four children.

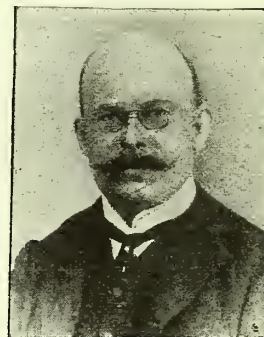
**HARDWICK.**—At 143 Alexandra Road, Parkstone, Dorset, on March 21, Mr. Stewart Hardwick, Ph.C., aged seventy-five. Mr. Hardwick was in business in Bournemouth for fifty years.

**JENKINS.**—At Faversham, on March 6, Alderman Evan Jenkins, J.P., retired chemist and druggist. Mr. Jenkins, who qualified in 1880, took over in 1887 the pharmacy at 6 Market Place, Faversham, now owned by Mr. T. J. Thomas. Mr. Jenkins served for many years on the Board of Guardians, and held office as Mayor during two periods.

**KNOWLES.**—At the Pharmacy, Market Place, Birstall, Leeds, on March 2, Mr. William Edward Knowles, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two. Mr. Knowles was the oldest tradesman of his town, and for fifty years acted as sub-postmaster. The first post office in the district was opened 164 years ago by Mr. Knowles's grandfather.

**LEWIS.**—At "Kyan," Bryngwyn Road, Newport, Mon., on March 20, Mr. Alfred Wheatcroft Lewis, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven.

**MARSDEN.**—At 39 Hawarden Avenue, on March 24, Mr. Prosper Henry Marsden, M.Sc., Ph.C., aged sixty-three. Mr. Marsden was for several years in charge of the department of materia medica and pharmacy in the University of Liverpool, and was also chairman of the Veterinary Board of the University. He received the degree of Master of Science from the University in 1926. Mr. Marsden was a brilliant and successful teacher, and in 1927 extended his scope by writing a text-book on dental materia medica. He leaves a widow.



MR. P. H. MARSDEN, M.Sc.

**SMITH.**—At 7 St. Bernard's Row, Edinburgh, on March 15, Mr. William Smith, retired chemist and druggist, aged eighty-four. Mr. Smith, a native of Lerwick, went to Edinburgh in the early 'sixties, and was apprenticed to Dr. Alexander, who held the appointment of Royal Apothecary to Holyrood Palace. He established his own business in 1872 at Stockbridge, and subsequently opened branches at Warriston and Cannonmills. Mr. Smith removed to Murrayfield in 1889, and remained there until he retired a few years ago. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

**WITHERS.**—On March 17, Sylvia Mary, the darling daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Marsh Withers (Bullus & Co., Ltd., chemists, 262 High Street, West Bromwich), aged two.

## Personalities

MR. A. FRED. CORFE, Ph.C., Maidstone, has been elected president of the local rotary club.

AMONG the speakers at the annual dinner of the British Association of Chemists (London section) on March 21 was Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Ph.C., president of the Pharmaceutical Society.

AMONG the chemists who attended the funeral of the late Mr. W. H. Dyson, Sheffield, whose death was recorded in our issue of March 21 (p. 334), were Messrs. H. Antcliffe (representing the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), Mr. John Austen, Ph.C. (chairman of the Sheffield Branch of the Society), Mr. H. G. Williams and Mr. C. H. Hewitt.

## Information Department

### INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

C/203. Berral's asthma cigarettes	A/173. Kid brand bottle teats
C/253. Casopene	E/253. Mapson's salve
W/183. Chlorothene (a solvent)	M/253. Stewart's Dextra
I/125. Dr. Tell's Eu-med tablets	M/253. Venusol ampoules



# Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

## Most Significant,

to my mind, was Lord Dawson's out-and-out condemnation, in the House of Lords debate, of the proposed Advisory Committee, which he bluntly declared to be a sham (*C. & D.*, March 21, p. 341). This has long been obvious to those of us who took the trouble to give close consideration to the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, and it has repeatedly been pointed out in the columns of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* that the Home Secretary would have power to do almost anything if the Bill passed without amendment. As Lord Dawson stated, the Home Secretary would appoint the chairman of the Committee, then he would have power to pack it by appointing four additional members, while he would always be in a position to override any advice tendered by the Committee and to act on his own terms. This, being interpreted, means that the permanent officials at the Home Office would rule the roast and occupy a position of absolutism in regard to all matters connected with the supply of poisons, including those used as medicaments. Since neither those officials nor their usual medical advisers can be regarded as experts in clinical medicine, the prospect of trouble arising in connection with the dispensing of medicines containing poisons would appear to be none too remote in the event of control by experts being replaced by centralisation of power inside the Home Office. Lord Dawson's denunciation of the Government proposals was, therefore, well-timed; and it is to be hoped that his adoption of a commonsensible attitude on the subject may lead to satisfactory modification of the Bill, in the direction of providing for some curb on the permanent officials at the Home Office.

## On the Whole,

it appears to me that the case for pharmacy was capably presented in the debate on the second reading of the Bill. Lord Dawson set the pace in his wonderfully comprehensive speech, ending with his statement that it is part of the policy of the medical profession to bring together ancillary callings such as pharmacy and to raise their status. But it would be unwise to overlook the fact that Lord Ponsonby insisted that the Bill is exclusively intended to deal with poisons, and that the Government felt it was not advisable to go beyond the actual question of poisons. Then why, it might reasonably have been asked, is it entitled a Pharmacy and Poisons Bill? Beyond the word "pharmacy" in the title, what is there in the measure to justify consideration of it except as a Poisons Bill? At the conclusion of your editorial article last week (p. 338) the position was ably summed up, and I cordially agree with your statement of what our irreducible minimum should be. Unless we can secure the dispensing of all medicines in shops and satisfactory safeguards against free trade in Part II poisons let us unite to destroy the Bill.

## It Is Remarkable

that the case presented against the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill in the House of Lords is one that might be regarded as having been inspired by the *C. & D.* rather than by the Pharmaceutical Society. Arguments employed by one noble lord after another can be traced to articles and communications published in your columns during the past few months, and some of the most useful ones deal with points which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has seemed disposed to allow to go by default. This is all to the good, since it may be interpreted as implying that the critics of the Bill on second reading were

expressing views arrived at independently and not those presented to them by the Society's representatives. It will be interesting to learn what progress is made in the direction of just and sensible amendment of the Bill during the committee stage. Our Easter holiday promises to be occupied with serious thought regarding the immediate future of pharmacy, and it may be that we shall also be giving consideration to the best methods of preventing the measure making any further progress during the present session of Parliament. However, we may be in the position of planning how to lend the utmost possible support to the Government in the endeavour to get the Bill through the House of Commons without any serious mishap.

## Assumptions

loom large in correspondence published in the columns of the *C. & D.* last week. For example, I find one writer stating that the "acid test" is that certain individuals are trying to kill the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill with the object of securing a living for the retail chemist. Is this really so, and can the aim defined be secured by the means employed? Another states that certain persons are, in his opinion, working for the betterment of pharmacy, and differ only in their policy. But, surely, what they are working for ought to be their policy, and there ought then to be no difference between them. A third correspondent commends the sense of humour as a saving grace, but is himself most humorous when he probably least intends it. Others miss the mark badly by stating that pharmaceutical interests received no support when the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill was dealt with in the House of Lords; they assume most hastily that rejection of the Bill is now the only course indicated for us, and invite us to send them postcards. Clear thinking is none too evident in these various communications, though writing ought, as Bacon has it, to make an exact man.

## The Statutory Qualification

required by law before our vocation can legally be followed is apt to mislead aspirants and entrants into accepting a false ratio of the economic and commercial value of this necessary protection of the public weal. I am not a pessimist, but there is a tendency in many minds to consider our pharmaceutical qualification as an end in itself, whereas it is only a means. Society requires and demands our qualification to function within the limits and conditions which it lays down; but the interest of society ends here, and leaves the newly qualified to furnish just as much personal vim to carry on from a business point of view as in the case of any other vendor. Let us not place too much value upon the qualification as such. It opens the gate, but afterwards comes the need of the commercial and shop touch which alone can mean, to the one who toils in pharmacy for his daily bread, a balance on the good side. There is no belittlement of the professional capacity to dispense remedies for the ills of all folk—on the contrary; but how much of this high technical and scientific skill has to represent the acquirement of a Treasury note where any work is put into the product? Hence comes the need of working carefully, economically and without any waste of time; for many fail to recognise the loss resulting from a job done slowly, or having to be done twice over. To the recently qualified pharmacist I would say, as one who has experienced some of the fine grinding of a life in pharmacy, make this an ever-present "text": Pharmacy as a business has to keep me—it is my business in life—afterwards I can indulge in its professional aspects.



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## Editorial Articles

### What is Meant by "Closing" a Shop?

WE hear that in some parts of the country local authorities are insisting that when a shop is required to be closed, the front door must actually be fastened so that no customer can have free access without having to knock or ring a bell. It seems to us that this is unduly stretching the requirements of the law. When a chemist's shop is closed except for the sale of medicine or medical or surgical appliances, we think it is sufficient to close the door without fastening it as to prevent access, so long as a notice is hung inside the door window fixed against the glass so as to be immediately visible from outside, the notice stating that "this shop is closed for to-day except for the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances." Apparently the idea of a locked door has arisen by reason of the terms of exemption 1 (f) in the First Schedule to the Act of 1928, which is worded "medicine or medical or surgical appliances so long as the shop is kept open only for such time as is necessary for serving the customer." We think the word "closed" is to be referred to its meaning in Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1912, which says that "every shop, save as otherwise provided by this Act, be closed for the serving of customers. . . ." There is nowhere any requirement that a shop shall be locked up or a bell be provided; indeed, we should be disposed even to go so far as to say that a cord drawn across the doorway bearing a notice card of the type referred to above would constitute a sufficient "closing" of the shop. Where several trades are carried on in a shop that is the method adopted where one department has to be closed.

### What Constitutes "Medical or Surgical Appliances"?

If a medical man orders that a patient suffering from congestion of the lungs be poulticed with linseed meal, could it be contended that the linseed meal was not within the ambit of "medical and surgical appliances"? We think not. Linseed meal is not a medicine—that is certain. It is a medical requisite just as much as cotton-wool or lint, which are "appliances." It shows how keen an eye requires to be kept on the passing of Bills through Parliament affecting chemists that this Schedule was allowed to slip through Committee without the insertion in paragraph (f) of the words "and requisites." There would surely have been no opposition to the inclusion of two such necessary words; but as the matter now stands there is no certainty that the Courts may not have to decide whether an article like linseed meal required for an urgent case is to come within the description of "medicine or medical or surgical appliances" the sale of which is not prevented by any closing order. In all these matters magistrates must, however, be regarded as having a modicum of common sense; and, to revert to the door-closing question, we would advise that during closing hours window blinds should be drawn, showing clearly that the

shop is "closed for the serving of customers," even though the door be merely latched so that any member of the public requiring medicine or medical or surgical appliances could enter and obtain them.

### Another Extraordinary Case

The case reported on page 326 of last week's *C. & D.*, in which a Manchester chemist was fined 10s., with costs, for having sold two pennyworth of Beecham's pills after eight o'clock in the evening seems to call for comment. We confess we are at a loss to understand this decision, and we should like to know precisely for what Mr. Dutton was fined. Was it for selling Beecham's Pills after eight o'clock, or was it for allowing the door to be opened by a person who was entitled to come into the shop and be served with the pills by the proprietor? The chairman of the Bench is reported to have said that because the door was not fastened it did not matter whether the pills were a patent medicine or not. We should like to know what statutory authority there is for saying that a door must be fastened. The Act in point, so far as we read it, says that shops are to be "closed," but the closing is not to prevent the sale of various goods other than those in respect of which the shop is to be "closed." The "closing" in fact is a technical closing so far as prohibited goods are concerned, and the idea that the door must be so fastened that nobody can enter is in our view an absurdity that was never contemplated, and is not in fact prescribed by the Act. This matter badly needs to be taken to appeal in order that the High Court may give a definite ruling on the whole matter.

### The Publication of Research

THE chief difficulty confronting us, when we plan the layout of our quarterly section headed "Progress of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences," is to select, from the overwhelming mass of scientific matter available, only so much as will not necessitate the rejection of other news of equal importance. This difficulty is increased by the unfortunate habit which has arisen (present-day facilities for publication rendering it far too common) of issuing results and conclusions of so tentative a nature that in all probability they will need correction before they can be accepted as authoritative. In the course of a thoughtful letter contributed to a recent issue of "The Times," Professor A. V. Hill made the following quotation from an address delivered by the late J. N. Langley in 1899 before a section of the British Association:—

"Those who have occasion to enter into the depths of what is oddly, if generously, called the literature of a scientific subject, alone know the difficulty of emerging with an unsoured disposition. The multitudinous facts presented by each corner of Nature form in large part the scientific man's burden to-day, and restrict him more and more, willy-nilly, to a narrower and narrower specialism. But that is not the whole of his burden. Much that he is forced to read consists of records of defective experiments, confused statements of results, wearisome description of detail, and unnecessarily protracted discussion of unnecessary hypotheses."

Professor Hill went on to utter a needful warning against the multiplication of "illiterate and premature specialists." If Professor Langley's remarks were justified thirty-two years ago, they are still more apposite now. In endorsing them, we may add that our selection of current scientific work is made on the principle of excluding everything that savours unduly of hypothesis,

# Pharmacy and Poisons Bill

## Amendments to be Moved in Committee

The following is the text of the amendments to the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill set down for the Committee stage of the Bill in the House of Lords. It is understood that this business was to be taken on March 26. We have inserted explanatory notes, where they are necessary, within square brackets, and have omitted a few purely verbal amendments.

The text of the Bill was given in the *C. & D.*, 1930, II, pp. 810 *et seq.*

Clause 1, page 2, line 6, leave out "one month" and insert "two months"

line 11, leave out "strike his name off" and insert "remove his name from"

line 15, leave out "so struck off" and insert "removed from the register"

line 21, leave out "struck off" and insert "removed from the register"

line 34, at end insert:

"(7) Nothing in this section applies to Honorary or Corresponding Members of the Society" [conditions of membership].

After clause 1 insert the following clause:

"—(1) It shall be the duty of the Council on demand of a registered pharmacist to cause a certificate of registration to be issued to him without fee:

Provided that where a certificate of registration has already been issued to the pharmacist there shall be no obligation upon the Council to cause a further certificate to be issued to him unless the registrar is satisfied that the original certificate has been lost or destroyed and where a further certificate is so issued such fee may be charged as may be prescribed by the by-laws of the Society.

(2) If, with intent to deceive, any person—

(a) forges, or uses, or lends to or allows to be used by any other person a certificate of registration or any other certificate issued under any of the Pharmacy Acts; or

(b) makes or has in his possession any document so closely resembling any such certificate as aforesaid as to be calculated to deceive;

he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds and to a further penalty of five pounds for every day during which the offence continues.

(3) In the application of this section to England, the expression "forges" has the same meaning as in the Forgery Act, 1913" (Lord Ponsonby).

Clause 3, page 3, line 6, leave out "seller of poisons" and insert "person" [statutory description of authorised proprietor of retail business] (Viscount Bertie of Thame and Lord Askwith).

Clause 3, page 4, line 6, at end insert the following subsection:

"(7) Upon demand made by the registrar in writing the occupier of any premises at which a business including the retail sale of drugs, medicines or poisons is carried on shall furnish to the registrar the name and address of the owner of the business and the name and address of the pharmacist by whom the business is bona fide conducted and any occupier who shall within one month of the receipt of the said letter wilfully fail to furnish the registrar with the required information or shall knowingly furnish false, incomplete or misleading information, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five pounds" (Lord Askwith and Viscount Leverhulme).

After Clause 3 insert the following clause:

"—(1) It shall be unlawful for any person unless he is an authorised person within the meaning of this Act to keep open shop for the dispensing of medicines.

(2) An authorised person may keep open shop for the dispensing of medicines provided that such dispensing is performed by or under the supervision of a pharmacist.

(3) Any person who shall keep open shop for the dispensing of medicines or who shall dispense a medi-

cine in an open shop otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence under Part II of this Act" (Lord Askwith, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Viscount Hereford and Viscount Bertie).

Clause 3, page 3, line 17, leave out "the first" and insert "an"

line 21, leave out "a fee" and insert "such further fee not exceeding three pounds as may be so prescribed"

lines 22, 23, leave out "of the same amount"

line 27, at end insert "Different fees may be prescribed under this section in relation to different circumstances"

line 28, leave out "one month" and insert "two months"

line 32, leave out "strike the premises off" and insert "remove the premises from"

line 42, leave out "struck off" and insert "removed from the register"

page 4, line 3, at end insert:

"(6) A document purporting to be the signed certificate of the registrar that specified premises were, or were not, registered under this section on a specified date, shall be admissible in any proceedings as evidence that those premises were, or were not, registered on that date" [registration of premises]

line 6, after clause 3, insert the following clause:

"—(1) Every authorised seller of poisons shall in the month of January in each year send to the registrar a list of the premises where his business, so far as it comprises the retail sale of drugs, is being carried on and the name of the registered pharmacist by whom the business is conducted at each of those premises.

(2) An authorised seller of poisons who fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds" (Lord Ponsonby).

Clause 5, page 4, line 25, after "possesses," insert "and for the purposes of this subsection the use in connection with any business of the description 'pharmacy' shall be deemed to be reasonably calculated to suggest that the owner of the business and the person by whom the business is conducted at each set of premises where it is carried on, are registered pharmacists" (Lord Ponsonby).

Clause 6, page 5, line 8, at end insert:

"(4) A member of the Statutory Committee shall hold office for a period of five years from the date of his appointment, but may at any time resign his appointment and shall be eligible for reappointment at the expiration of that period (Lord Ponsonby).

Clause 10, page 6, line 31, leave out sub-paragraph (ii), and insert:

"(ii) a statement in writing signed by him and on behalf of the body corporate and stating his name and specifying whether or not he is a member of the board of directors or other governing body of the body corporate must have been sent to the registrar."

Clause 10, page 6, lines 22 and 23, leave out "seller of poisons" and insert "person"

page 7, lines 10 and 11, leave out "seller of poisons" and insert "person" [statutory descriptions of authorised pharmacist and corporate body] (Viscount Bertie and Lord Askwith).



Clause 10, page 7, line 24 [relating to offences of director, etc., of corporate body], after "Acts" insert "which, in the opinion of the Statutory Committee, renders him, or would if he were a registered pharmacist render him, unfit to be on the register" (Earl of Halsbury and Lord Askwith).

Clause 10, page 7, line 39, leave out "seller of poisons" and insert "person"  
line 41, leave out "seller of poisons" and insert "person" [statutory description of corporate body] (Viscount Bertie and Lord Askwith).

Page 8, line 9, leave out clause 11, and insert the following clause:

"(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, if at any time after this section comes into force a registered pharmacist who is an authorised seller of poisons dies or becomes of unsound mind or is adjudged bankrupt, any representatives who thereafter carry on his business in accordance with the conditions hereinafter specified shall, for the purposes of that business and during the period specified in subsection (2) of this section, be authorised sellers of poisons and be entitled to use in conjunction with the trade name of the pharmacist, such titles, emblems and descriptions as might have been used by the pharmacist.

The said conditions are as follows, that is to say:—

(a) in each set of premises where the business is carried on, the business must be *bona fide* conducted by a registered pharmacist; and

(b) the name and certificate of registration of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises must be conspicuously exhibited in those premises; and

(c) the names and addresses of the representatives, and any change in the representatives or in their names or addresses must be notified to the registrar.

(2) The period referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall be a period not exceeding, in the case of death, five years from the date of the death, and in the case of unsoundness of mind or bankruptcy, three years from the date when the pharmacist became of unsound mind or was adjudged bankrupt, or such longer period as on the application of the representatives the Statutory Committee may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, think fit to direct.

(3) If any such representative or any person employed in the business has been convicted of any such criminal offence, or been guilty of any such misconduct, as in the opinion of the Statutory Committee renders him, or would, if he were a registered pharmacist, render him, unfit to be on the register, the Statutory Committee may inquire into the case and may, unless in the case of an act or omission by a person employed in the business the representatives satisfy the Committee that the act or omission which was the ground of the conviction or which constituted the misconduct was not connived at or instigated by any of them, direct that they shall cease to be authorised sellers of poisons and cease to be entitled to use in connection with the business the titles, emblems and descriptions which might have been used by the pharmacist.

(4) The Statutory Committee shall cause notice of any direction given by them under this section to be sent to each representative at his address as last notified to the registrar.

(5) In this section the expression 'representative' means an executor, administrator, trustee, committee or person authorised under section one of the Lunacy Act, 1908, to exercise in relation to a person of unsound mind not so found by inquisition, any of the powers of a committee.

(6) This section shall apply to the executors, administrators or trustees of the estate of any pharmacist who died before the date when this section comes into force as it applies to representatives of pharmacists dying after that date, subject to this modification, that for the period mentioned in subsection (2) of this section there shall be substituted a period not exceeding five years from the date when this section came into force or such longer period as on the application of the executors, administrators or trustees the Statutory

Committee may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, think fit to direct" (Lord Ponsonby).

Clause 15, page 10, line 28, leave out "who are authorised sellers of poisons" and insert "the Poisons Board with the approval of the Secretary of State shall not be precluded from placing substances in this part of the List by reason only of the fact that such substances may not be poisons in the accepted meaning of that term and" [relates to Part I of the Poisons List] (Lord Phillimore).

Clause 15, page 10, line 35, after "Part II" insert "and shall be such of those substances to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture for the destruction of insects, fungi or bacteria, or as sheep dips or vermin killers or for industrial or sanitary purposes (not being medical or surgical purposes) as the Poisons Board may from time to time determine" [relates to Part II of the Poisons List] (Lord Strachie).

Clause 15, page 10, line 35, insert the following new sub-clause:

"(3) The substances in Part I of the List shall be divided into two classes, that is to say:

Class A substances, the sale of which to the public shall be conditional upon the keeping of the records prescribed in this Act; and

Class B substances (including substances which need not be labelled with the word poison), the sale of which to the public need not be recorded but shall be conditional upon compliance with the prescribed requirements as to labelling and containers.

(4) The substances in Part II of the List shall be divided into two classes, that is to say—

(a) the substances to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture for the destruction of insects, fungi, or bacteria, or as sheep dips, or vermin killers;

(b) the substances to be used for industrial or sanitary purposes not being medical or surgical purposes" (Lord Phillimore and Viscount Leverhulme).

Clause 15, page 10, line 38, leave out "and may by order confirm it with or without modifications, as he thinks proper" and insert "and if he shall make to the Poisons Board any recommendations for amendments or variation of the List, the Poisons Board shall forthwith consider such recommendations and after consulting with the Secretary of State shall confirm the List with or without modifications, as the Board think proper"

line 39, at end insert the following new subsections:

"( ) If the Secretary of State shall not within 14 days of submission of the List to him make to the Board any recommendations as to amendment, he shall thereupon by order confirm it.

( ) If the Board refuse to accept any recommendations of the Secretary of State made in accordance with subsection (3) he shall cause the List as confirmed by the Board to be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of thirty days during the Session of Parliament, and, if an Address be not presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament before the expiration of that period, praying that the List be not confirmed by the Secretary of State, he shall forthwith by order confirm the List."

Clause 15, page 11, line 1, leave out subsection (4) and insert as a new subsection:

"( ) The Board may from time to time submit to the Secretary of State amendments or variations of the said List and such amendments or variations shall be confirmed by the Secretary of State subject to the procedure laid down in this section in regard to the original List" (Lord Cozens-Hardy).

Clause 15, page 10, line 20, leave out "for his approval"

lines 36 and 37, leave out "take into consideration" and insert "confirm"

line 38, leave out from "Board" to the end of line 39.

page 11, line 1, leave out "may" and insert "shall"

line 2, leave out "after consultation with"

lines 3 and 4, leave out "as he thinks proper" [relating to the powers of the Secretary of State with reference to the Poisons List]

Clause 16, page 11, line 25 [relating to the sale of poisons in Part I], after "Act" insert "by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist" (Viscount Hereford and Viscount Bertie).

Clause 16, page 11, line 32, after "poisons" insert "and the poison sold is a poison which that person is permitted to sell" [relates to poisons in Part II]

page 12, line 9, at end insert "and to any rules made under this Act dispensing with or relaxing the requirements of this subsection as respects any specified poisons" [sales of poisons]

page 12, line 11, after "in" insert "Class A of" [see Clause 15, p. 10, l. 35 above] (Lord Phillimore and Viscount Leverhulme).

Clause 16, page 13, line 4, leave out "seller of poisons" and insert "person"

line 8, leave out "seller of poisons" and insert "person"

line 34, leave out "seller of poisons" and insert "person"

line 41, leave out "seller of poisons" and insert "person" [description of person dispensing or supplying poisons in Part I]

page 14, line 6, after "insurance" insert "; and"

(2) shall, in the case of a medicine supplied on a prescription on which a medicine has been supplied by the seller on a previous occasion, be deemed to be complied with if the date on which the medicine is supplied and the quantity thereof supplied are entered in the book together with a sufficient reference to an entry in the book properly recording the dispensing of the medicine on the previous occasion."

Clause 17, page 14, line 17, after "or" insert:

"(iii) the sale of an article to a duly qualified medical practitioner, registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon for the purpose of his profession; or"

line 22, after "article" insert "by a person carrying on a business, a substantial part of which consists of the sale of poisons either by way of wholesale dealing or for use by the buyers thereof in their trade or business" (Lord Ponsonby).

Clause 17, page 14, line 40, after "research" insert "or in conducting examinations"

line 42, after "research" insert "or in conducting examinations" [extension of exemptions in Clause 17 (4) (c) (Lord Northington).

Clause 18, page 15, line 5, leave out all words after "List" to the end of line 11 and insert the following new sub-clause:

"(2) The List shall be divided into two sections, namely:—

(i) persons permitted to sell substances in Part II of the Poisons List to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture for the destruction of insects, fungi or bacteria or as sheep dips or vermin killers;

(ii) persons permitted to sell substances in Part II of the Poisons List for industrial or sanitary purposes.

Subject to the provisions of this section, the name of a person may be entered in either of both sections of the List, but no name shall be entered in the first section unless the applicant satisfies the authority that he possesses a *bona-fide* business in agricultural and horticultural accessories.

(3) The Secretary of State shall make rules governing the conditions under which the name of any person may be entered in either section of the List, and the rules so made shall contain in respect of persons applying to have their names entered in the first section of the List provisions to the following effect:—

(a) requiring an applicant to satisfy the local authority that he possesses a *bona-fide* business in agricultural and horticultural accessories at the premises to which the application relates;

(b) requiring an applicant to give public notice of his intention to apply for his name to be placed in the first section of the List:

(c) requiring the local authority to take into consideration whether in the neighbourhood where the applicant for the licence carries on or intends to carry on business the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of the poisons in the first section of the List" [amendment of Clause 18 (1)] (Lord Strachie and Lord Askwith).

(Proposed amendment to the preceding amendment.)

Clause 18, page 15, line 5, at end of new sub-clause (2) insert "requiring the local authority before placing any name in the first section of the List to take into consideration any objections they may have received from the chief officer of police or any existing vendors of the substances proposed to be sold by the applicant" (Viscount Bertie and Earl of Halsbury).

Clause 18, page 15, line 26, leave out "entitled" and insert "permitted"

line 33, leave out "entitled" and insert "permitted" [see Clause 15, p. 10, l. 33 above] (Viscount Leverhulme and Viscount Bertie).

Clause 18, page 16, line 17, after "title" insert "emblem" [in the phrase "any title or description"] (Viscount Hereford and Viscount Bertie).

Clause 18, page 16, line 18, leave out "entitled" and insert "permitted" [see Clause 15, p. 10, l. 33 above] (Viscount Leverhulme and Viscount Bertie).

page 16, line 3, at end insert:

"(5) Every list kept under this section shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any person interested without fee" (Lord Ponsonby).

Clause 18, page 16, line 19, after "List" insert "in respect of which his name appears on the List" [relates to sales of poisons in Part II] (Lord Strachie and Lord Askwith).

Clause 18, page 16, line 22, leave out "five" and insert "twenty"

line 23, leave out "one" and insert "five" [increase of possible penalty and continuing penalty under Clause 18] (Viscount Bertie and Lord Askwith).

Clause 19, page 16, line 27, leave out "after consultation with or on the recommendation" and insert "subject to the approval" (Lord Cozens-Hardy).

Clause 19, page 16, line 29, after "Board" insert "and after consultation with the Council of the Society" [follows "on the recommendation of the Poisons Board"] (Earl of Halsbury and Viscount Bertie).

Clause 19, page 16, line 38, after "particular" insert "but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions—

(i) for regulating or restricting the sale or supply of poisons by persons entitled by virtue of section eighteen of this Act to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List; and" (Viscounts Leverhulme and Bertie).

Clause 20, page 17, line 38, at end insert "provided that no person shall on conviction for any offence of contravening or failing to comply with any provisions relating to the keeping of books or records be sentenced to a fine exceeding ten pounds, if the court dealing with the case is satisfied that the offence was committed through inadvertence" [modification of penal clause]

page 18, line 1, leave out subclause (2) [restores the defence in case of employee acting without authority] (Earl of Halsbury and Viscount Bertie).

Clause 20, page 18, line 28, at end insert:

"(5) A document purporting to be the signed certificate of a public analyst or person appointed by the Secretary of State to make analyses for the purposes of this Act as to the result of an analysis made by him, shall be admissible in any proceedings under this Act as evidence of the matters stated therein, but either party may require the person by whom the analysis was made to be called as a witness."

Clause 21, page 18, line 32, after "pharmacists" insert "and authorised persons" (Lord Ponsonby).

page 19, line 7, after "pharmacists" insert "and authorised persons" [includes corporate bodies, etc.] (Viscount Bertie and Lord Askwith).

Clause 21, page 19, line 12, after "List" insert "or the dispensing of medicines" [i.e., by unauthorised persons] (Viscount Hereford and Viscount Leverhulme).



Clause 21, page 19, line 13, leave out "sellers of poisons" and insert "persons" [see Clause 3, p. 3, l. 6 above] (Viscount Bertie and Lord Askwith).

Clause 21, page 19, line 26, leave out "entitled" and insert "permitted" [see Clause 15, p. 10, l. 33 above] (Viscount Leverhulme and Viscount Bertie).

Clause 21, page 19, line 21, leave out subsection (5), and insert:

"(5) It shall be the duty of every local authority by means of inspection and otherwise to take all reasonable steps to secure compliance by persons not being authorised sellers of poisons with the provisions of Part II of this Act and of the rules made under this Part of this Act so far as those provisions relate to poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List.

(6) The inspection required by the last preceding subsection may be carried out either by persons appointed by the authority to act as inspectors for the purposes of that subsection or by persons who are inspectors appointed by the Society under this section, and any such inspector whether appointed by the Society or by the local authority shall, for the purposes of the last preceding subsection, have power at all reasonable times to enter any premises in which any person entitled by virtue of section eighteen of this Act to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List carries on business, and any premises in which the inspector has reasonable cause to suspect that a breach of the law has been committed in respect of any such poisons, and in either case shall have power to make such examination and enquiry and to do such other things (including the taking, on payment therefor, of samples) as may be necessary for the purposes of the inspection.

(7) An inspector appointed by a local authority for the purposes of subsection (5) of this section shall have power with the consent of the local authority to institute proceedings under this Act before a court of summary jurisdiction in the name of the authority, and to conduct any proceedings so instituted by him notwithstanding that he is not of counsel or a solicitor."

page 19, line 44, at end insert:

"(7) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, it shall be the duty of every person who appears to be conducting in any premises any business which comprises the retail sale of drugs to state on demand of an inspector appointed under this section who the owner of the business is, and if any person fails without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him) to comply with the provisions of this subsection he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(8) Nothing in this section shall authorise any inspector appointed thereunder to enter or inspect the premises (not being a shop) of a duly qualified medical practitioner, a registered dentist or a registered veterinary surgeon" (Lord Ponsonby).

Clause 24, page 20, line 18, at end insert "The word poison shall be deemed to include any substance which, in the opinion of the Poisons Board, is dangerous if taken without medical supervision or prescription" (Earl of Halsbury and Viscount Bertie).

Clause 24, page 20, line 24, leave out "poison" and insert "medicine" [in the definition of "dispensing"] (Viscount Hereford, Lord Askwith, Viscount Leverhulme and Viscount Bertie).

First Schedule, page 23, line 4, leave out "fourteen" and insert "fifteen"

line 7, leave out "four"

line 14, leave out "for"

line 20, leave out from "the" to "of" in line 21 and insert "Council"

First Schedule, page 23, at end of page, insert the following new paragraph: "(5) In the case of the absence of the Chairman from any meeting, the Board shall elect some other member to act as Chairman for the purposes of that meeting, and in the case of the absence of any other member of the Board from any meeting the person or body by whom such member was appointed may appoint a deputy for the purposes of

that meeting" [constitution of Poisons Board] (Viscount Bertie and Earl of Halsbury).

First Schedule, page 23, leave out from beginning of line 4 to end of line 7 [relating to the appointment of additional members by the Secretary of State]

line 14, leave out "two" and insert "one" [relating to persons appointed by the Minister of Health]

line 24, leave out "one" and insert "five" [relating to persons appointed by the London Royal College of Physicians]

leave out lines 29 and 30 [relating to additional members appointed by the Secretary of State] (Earl of Halsbury and Viscount Bertie).

First Schedule, page 23, line 28, at end insert "One person appointed by the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland;" [constitution of Poisons Board] (Lord Northington).

Page 24, line 11, after the First Schedule, insert the following Schedule:

## "SECOND SCHEDULE

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATUTORY COMMITTEE

1. The quorum of the Statutory Committee shall be three, of whom the chairman shall be one, and the Committee shall, subject as hereinafter provided, have power to act by a majority of its members:

Provided that no order directing—

(i) that the name of a pharmacist shall be removed from the register; or

(ii) that a body corporate shall cease to be an authorised seller of poisons or shall cease to be entitled to use any title or description or that all or any of the premises of the body corporate shall be removed from the register of premises and be disqualified for any period from being registered therein; or

(iii) that the representatives of a pharmacist shall cease to be authorised sellers of poisons or cease to be entitled to use any title, emblem, or description shall be made except with the assent of the chairman of the Committee.

In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the Committee shall have a casting vote.

2. The Statutory Committee may make regulations as to the procedure to be followed by them in exercising the jurisdiction conferred on them by this Act, but no such Regulation shall have effect until confirmed by the Privy Council and the Privy Council may confirm any such regulation either with or without modifications:

Provided that where the Privy Council propose to confirm the regulations with modifications the Privy Council shall inform the Committee of the proposed modifications and give to them a reasonable opportunity of making any observations with respect thereto, and shall, before finally confirming the regulations, take into consideration any observations so made.

3. Every regulation made and confirmed under this Schedule shall be laid before each House of Parliament for a period of thirty days during the Session of Parliament, and if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament before the expiration of that period praying that the regulation may be annulled it shall thenceforth be void but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder or to the making of any new regulation" (Lord Ponsonby).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The fifth annual report of the Pharmacological Laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society gives a summary of work done in the pharmacological department and the nutrition department. The number of samples tested for payment was 142 and 122 respectively.

FARMERS AS EXPERTS ON POISONS?—An unnamed official of the Home Office, in an interview printed in the "Evening News" of March 13, is reported to have said: "The [Pharmacy and Poisons] Bill provides for a list of poisons to be drawn up by an advisory committee, with regulations for their sale, to be approved by the Home Secretary. The advisory committee will consist of doctors, farmers, scientific chemists and other representatives of interests affected." A horrid fear arises that the Home Office official may have mentioned pharmacists in place of farmers.



# Pharmacy and Poisons Bill Negotiations

## The Pharmaceutical Society's Activities

WE have received the following letter from Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Ph.C., president of the Pharmaceutical Society:—

Events in connection with the Bill have moved rapidly during the last few weeks, and it is right that pharmacists should be kept informed of what the Society has done and is doing.

After informal consultations with the Ministry of Health, the Home Office and the Privy Council Office, the Society's proposals for amending the Bill were sent officially to the Government on February 19, and many of our proposals have now been included among the Government amendments. On March 9 a deputation consisting of Mr. Hines, Mr. Mallinson, Mr. Neathercoat and Mr. Skinner, with Mr. Linstead and myself, discussed the principal amendments with Sir Malcolm Delevingne and Mr. Colin Smith at the Home Office. On the following day my colleagues and myself met a committee of the British Medical Association. In the meantime we had been actively engaged in interesting peers in our proposals, and on March 11 Mr. Linstead and myself attended a meeting of peers called by Lord Askwith at the House of Lords. The following peers attended:—Lord Askwith, Lord Dawson, the Earl of Halsbury, Viscount Hereford, Lord Strachie, Viscount Bertie of Thame, Lord Cozens-Hardy, Viscount Leverhulme and Lord Phillimore. The meeting lasted for two hours. The Society's proposals were considered in detail, and as a result the peers present, with the exception of one absentee, took part in the debate on the second reading. Members who have read the report will have noted the implication in the Earl of Onslow's speech that, had the House divided, the Opposition would have voted with the Government.

In preparation for the Committee stage, Lord Askwith was good enough to call another meeting of peers on Wednesday, March 18, when our amendments were allocated among our supporters. They were issued by the Stationery Office on March 20 in the names of Lords Bertie, Askwith, Leverhulme, Stanley of Alderley, Hereford, Halsbury, Phillimore and Strachie. Members who see the actual document will find that we have concentrated upon the vital points, with the object of obtaining decisions upon these. Other matters were left to be dealt with if need be in the Commons. The Government amendments were sent us on March 18, and were approved by my Consultative Committee on the 19th. On that day, to avoid any chance of subsequent misunderstandings, I called personally upon Sir Malcolm Delevingne and told him that in the event of the Society failing to secure in Committee the two amendments it regarded as fundamental—the reservation of the dispensing of medical prescriptions in shops to chemists and the limitation of the poisons to be put into Part 2 of the List—it would have no alternative but to use every endeavour in the House of Commons to prevent the Bill becoming law, on the grounds that it deals only partially and inadequately with the difficulties and anomalies which it purports to remedy.

It will not be possible to report in the pharmaceutical Press this week the result of the proceedings in committee on Thursday. The Council will hold a special meeting on Monday, March 30, when the full position will be before them. For Tuesday morning I have called a meeting of representatives of the pharmaceutical organisations with which I have previously been in consultation, before whom I shall be able to place the conclusions arrived at by the Council on the preceding evening, with a view to their endorsing the Society's policy and co-operating with us. There may be much work to be done, by branch officers in particular, when the Bill is in the Commons. I confidently rely upon every pharmacist giving the fullest possible support to the Society in its task.

## Memorandum by the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation

The Federation, as the only body representing the retail chemists and druggists trading in Scotland, desires to place before the House its reasons for the rejection of the Bill if the scope of the Bill is not extended to safeguard more adequately the interests of the public and the pharmacist.

The Departmental Committee was appointed to consider and report whether any modifications were necessary or desirable in the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts in regard to:

- (1) the conditions relating to the sale of poisons;
- (2) the procedure for the modification or extension of the Schedule of Poisons to which the Acts apply;
- (3) the system of making and enforcing Regulations in regard to the keeping, selling and dispensing of poisons;
- (4) the central authority for the purposes of the Acts;
- (5) any other matters to which the attention of the Committee may be drawn;

but at the outset of the inquiry, the Committee recorded their view that the terms of the remit restricted them to dealing only with matters immediately connected with poisons, and the Bill has inherited this defect.

In the minority report signed by Mr. F. W. Gamble, a member of the Departmental Committee, it was pointed out that the practice of pharmacy and the sale and distribution of poisons and poisonous substances were so intimately connected that drastic changes, such as those recommended, ought not to be made without careful inquiry into the desirability of such changes and the effect thereof upon pharmacy as a whole. As Lord Dawson of Penn said in his speech during the second reading debate, "You cannot separate drugs from poisons."

The evidence before the Committee brought out that in many cases poisons used for murder were obtained through the agency of horticultural or agricultural dealers. Before 1908, deadly poisons such as arsenical sheep dips and weed-killers could be sold only by registered chemists and druggists. Under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, local authorities may grant licences to persons, other than chemists and druggists, for selling agricultural or horticultural poisons, and that section provided that before granting any such licence, the local authority "shall take into consideration whether in the neighbourhood where the applicant for the licence carries on business . . . the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of such poisonous substances as aforesaid are satisfied." The practice has grown up, however, that licences are granted as a matter of course, and many hundreds of licences have been granted in urban areas to shops in close proximity to shops of chemists and druggists.

The result is that these poisonous substances are to-day handled by a large number of untrained dealers. Under the Bill that number will be increased. A local authority will be bound under the Bill to issue a licence unless they have some objection personal to the applicant or his premises; and thereby the door is opened to increase the facilities for obtaining not only poisons and poisonous substances, but also substances, which, although not scheduled poisons, are yet dangerous and a menace to the public health and safety.

The Bill contains clauses that are most striking examples of that legislation so much to be deprecated, i.e., legislation by delegation. The Committee themselves say that the Bill goes beyond what is usually recognised as the proper limits of such clauses.

For the protection of persons insured under the National Health Insurance Acts all dispensing must be performed by registered chemists and druggists. The same protection should be provided for all persons outside the scope of these Acts, because under the law as it at present stands any person without qualification



or training can, with the above exception, dispense a medicine not containing a poison.

Apart from the general objections to an additional Bill with further burdens on the chemist and druggist, those practising in Scotland have a particular grievance that no provision is made for the inclusion in the proposed Council of the Society and in the Poisons Board of members representing the Scottish area.

The Federation would, however, support a Bill which included the following:—

- (i.) adequate restriction of the sale of poisons;
- (ii.) dispensing of all medicines to be confined to registered chemists and druggists;
- (iii.) suitable provisions for the sale of all potent substances;
- (iv.) any restrictions to be placed upon chemists and druggists to apply to all places where dispensing is performed; and
- (v.) the provision for the inclusion in the Council of the Society and in the Poisons Board of members representing the Scottish Area.

By limiting the scope of the inquiry, the *Departmental Committee have defeated the object in view*, which is the protection of the public in relation not only to poisons, but to potent substances. That error should not be perpetuated by Parliament, and the Federation submits that the present Bill should be dropped and a Commission appointed to deal with the codification and regulation of the whole practice of pharmacy in relation to the public interest.

A. A. DICK, President.

H. GRAHAM MACMILLAN, Secretary.

65 Renfield Street, Glasgow, March 24, 1931.

## Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

(Continued from C. & D., March 14, p. 313.)

### Report on the February Analytical Exercise

The presence of a bismuth salt and a stannous salt in the same mixture rendered this exercise rather more difficult than most of its recent predecessors, a fact which is reflected in the numerous failures to detect both, although every competitor reported either the one or the other. The analysis again brought into prominence several errors due to omission or to faulty procedure which are of common occurrence. Three of the most important of these were:—

(1) Passing hydrogen sulphide through a hydrochloric acid solution which contained too large a proportion of free acid or which at the end of the operation was not quite cold. Owing to this, part of the bismuth remained in solution, since bismuth sulphide is readily dissolved by hydrochloric acid when concentrated or hot. To attain practically complete precipitation the acid solution should be highly diluted with water and be also quite cold;

(2) Failing to pass hydrogen sulphide long enough to ensure that it had been employed in excess. If sufficient of the precipitant was not used, incomplete precipitation was certain, whether the solution was hot or cold, strongly or only slightly acid;

(3) Omitting to test the Group II precipitate for metals of the arsenic sub-group, or too casual assumption that a precipitate which might contain sulphides belonging to this sub-group consisted of sulphur only.

As confirmatory evidence of the presence of chloride, several students reported that they dissolved the original powder in dilute nitric acid, added silver nitrate, and obtained a white precipitate which dissolved on the addition of ammonia. On repeating the test we also obtained this white precipitate, but on the addition of ammonia the whole mixture became intensely black, and it was impossible to observe whether or not the precipitate was dissolved.

A few students met with unfamiliar reactions in examining the sodium carbonate extract for acidic

radicals. These were due to the fact that this extract contained traces of tin in solution, partly as stannite and partly as stannate.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

R. HUTTON.—Note that lead sulphide is dissolved when treated with hot nitric acid.

ACRIFLAVINE.—The hydrogen sulphide precipitate should be treated for the separation of arsenic-group metals before the treatment with nitric acid, not after. The original powder did not give any reaction for sulphate, hence you may take it that the sulphate you detected came from the sodium carbonate you employed.

PROF. P.—You found the hydrogen sulphide precipitate to dissolve completely in ammonium sulphide, but since bismuth sulphide is not soluble in that reagent it would seem that enough hydrogen sulphide had not been employed to precipitate both the tin and the bismuth as sulphides. Manganese was not present.

ROYGBIV and TRYER.—Bismuth sulphide is not dissolved by sodium hydroxide. Read the reply immediately preceding.

REH.—Although the presence of the bismuth which you detected would explain the formation of a dark brown precipitate with hydrogen sulphide, this precipitate should have been examined also for lead, copper and the metals of the arsenic group.

DIE CHEMIE.—The supposed charring of the powder when heated was wholly insufficient to justify the conclusion that an oxalate was present.

GALENA.—It is better to boil the hydrogen sulphide precipitate with nitric acid than merely to pour the acid over it upon the filter.

SPERANS.—The precipitate you supposed to be barium sulphite was probably simply barium carbonate.

NORTH REGIONAL.—You will observe that your doubts regarding mercury were well founded.

RUDIE.—The confusion in the latter part of your analysis may have been caused by the precipitation of the bismuth and tin as sulphides not having been complete, due to hydrogen sulphide not having been employed in sufficient quantity.

SKOLTO.—If your report relates what you actually did, you tested for ammonium compounds in the liquid to which you had previously added ammonium chloride, sulphide and carbonate—and you failed to obtain evidence of their presence!

E. A. T. and TERAGRAM.—Having obtained evidence of the presence of an arsenic-group metal, it is remarkable that you should have concluded that antimony and not tin was present.

[No NAME.]—Oxalate is included in the summary of constituents detected, but no evidence is offered in the report. If name and address are furnished results can still be included in the tournament competition.

JAP.—You omitted to give an account of the fate of the ammonium sulphide extract from the hydrogen sulphide precipitate. It should have contained at least part of the tin.

OPTICO.—The pale yellow precipitate which you took to be sulphur only no doubt consisted in part of stannic sulphide.

PADDY.—It was not accurate to describe as insoluble in water a powder of which more than three-fourths dissolved readily.

P. H. D.—Silver phosphate is yellow. The brown precipitate which you supposed to indicate a phosphate was due to the interaction of sodium hydroxide with the excess of silver nitrate.

### PROGRESS OF THE TOURNAMENT

Of the competitors who have sent in reports upon the four analyses to date in the current analytical tournament, ten have obtained aggregate marks in excess of 300, as follows:—

Tayside ... ..	385	Acridlavine ... ..	312
Optico ... ..	342	Paddy ... ..	310
Teragram ... ..	341	Prof. P. ... ..	307
P. H. D. ... ..	329	Roygbiv ... ..	307
North Regional ...	323	Quaesitor ... ..	304



## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbiling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, March 26

THE general business tone in most articles continues steady with a fair amount of orders, mostly for immediate delivery. Menthol still commands interest, and prices in Japan continue to advance. Japanese peppermint is very steady on the spot, with distant positions dearer. Bourbon geranium oil is higher owing to a cyclonic disturbance in the island. Sicilian lemon is easier, while star anise from first hands is firmer to arrive; cassia is in better demand. Japanese camphor flowers and tablets are in good demand, slabs being neglected. Timnevelly senna pods are firm at the recent advance and in fair request. Cod-liver oil shows a further sharp advance owing to continued poor Lofoten fishing. Other changes include an easier feeling in pimento, and a decline in shellac. Pepper is also lower. Business in pharmaceutical chemicals is moderately good, but mostly for small quantities and at keenly cut rates. About the only price change is a reduction in B.P. lactic acid by the Convention. Citric and tartaric acids remain dull. Bismuth metal has advanced a further 6d. per lb., but it has been decided to leave the salts unchanged for the present. Among the fixed oils, the tone is healthier in a number of products and prices generally are steadier. Exceptions are linseed oil and turpentine, which are both cheaper to buy. Castor and coconut are steadier. Hankow wood is lower. Industrial chemicals meet with a moderate demand, and in most directions quotations are maintained.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bismuth metal	Anise, star, oil (c.i.f.)	Ergot	Lactic acid (B.P.)
Cod-liver oil	Hen yolk	Jalap	Pepper
Geranium oil (African and Bourbon)		Lemon oil	Rubber
Menthol (first hands, c.i.f.)	Steadier	Linseed oil	Shellac
Peppermint oil (J.p. dementh, distant posi- tions)	Castor oil	Pimento	Turpentine
	Coconut oil		Wood oil (Hankow)

### Cablegram

BERGEN, March 25.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season now amounts to 16,116,000, against 23,720,000 for the corresponding week of last year, and the yield of steam-refined non-freezing oil is 25,419 hectolitres, against 38,073 hectolitres at the same date last year. The poor Lofoten results have led to a further advance at from 112s. to 115s. per barrel, c.i.f., for finest new steam-refined non-congealing oil. [Since the above cable was sent a further advance has taken place.]

### Crude Drugs, etc.

ALOES.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during November amounted to 56,951 lb. (£420), against 23,477 lb. (£241) in November 1929. During the eleven months ended November 30, 1930, the exports were 737,463 lb. (£5,777), against 1,001,519 lb. (£6,950) for the corresponding period of 1929.

ANGELICA ROOT.—Low values are quoted on the Continent with prices ruling around 47s. 6d. for Saxonian quality.

ANTIMONY is quiet but steady and some little inquiry for Chinese refined on the spot, which is quoted at £25 to £25 10s., delivered warehouses. Terms for shipment are firmly held at around £23, c.i.f. English high-grade refined is £42 to £42 10s., and good ordinary brands £36. Chinese crude is still nominally £21 10s., and Chinese white oxide is £31 per ton.

BALSAMS.—*Tolu* is offered on the spot at from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., and 2s. 6d. c.i.f. *Canada* is 4s. 9d. to 5s.

per lb. spot for clear genuine. *Peru* is 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. spot.

BISMUTH.—There has been a fresh move made by the Association this week in raising their price of metal by another 6d. to 6s. per lb., this taking effect on Tuesday. This second advance in the space of a few weeks came as no great surprise, for the reasons already put forward in our previous issues. There is no doubt that there has been some falling off in the output. See also Bismuth Salts.

BRUCH.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during November amounted to 10,811 lb. (£279), against 16,950 lb. (£590) in November 1929. During the eleven months ended November 30, 1930, the exports were 150,892 lb. (£4,857), against 218,174 lb. (£7,850) for the corresponding period of 1929.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Both tablets and flowers are in good demand on the spot, while slabs are neglected: 4oz. tablets offer at from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d., flowers at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d., and slabs at from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. To arrive, 4oz. tablets offer at 2s. 5½d., flowers at 1s. 11½d., and slabs at 1s. 11d., c.i.f.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian have been unobtainable for some time past and the value is nominal at 2s. 9d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS are quiet and unchanged: bold Ceylon-Mysore are quoted at 6s. to 6s. 3d., mediums 4s. to 4s. 3d., small mediums 2s. 9d. to 3s., and smalls 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. Green Alleppy on spot are still offering at 2s., and for shipment c.i.f. Bombay seeds are worth 3s. on spot. In auction on Tuesday 106 cases and two bags of Indian were offered; a few cases of medium bleached were sold.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—No indication as to new crop prospects (peeling of which takes place in April-May) are yet available. Prices from the Pacific Coast are firm, however, with 42s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. quoted for 1930 peel. Spot value of three year old is 67s. 6d.; demand is very quiet.

CHAMOMILES have had a slow sale so far this year, but lately demand has been better. Value of f.a.q. is 120s. to 125s. per cwt. on the spot.

CROVES.—Zanzibar are quiet and unchanged at 11½d. per lb. spot, and for April-May shipment 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. Madagascar are unchanged on the spot at 10½d. per lb. April shipment is 9½d., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended March 21 have been *nil* and the deliveries three, leaving a stock of 455, against 1,499 in 1930 and 1,570 bales in 1929. From January 1 to date landings of Zanzibar have been 384, against 2,962 in 1930, and the deliveries 842, against 2,461 in 1930. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended March 21 were 24 and the deliveries 29, leaving a stock of 1,142, against 1,082 in 1930 and 1,634 bales in 1929. Landings of Madagascar this year to date have been 1,211, against 1,320 in 1930, and the deliveries 1,010, against 232 in 1930.

COCILLANA BARK.—A parcel of ten bales has been sold on the spot at 10½d. per lb.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Market is very quiet, with prices unchanged from last week. Sellers offer on spot at 23s. 3d. per cwt. for fine and medium, and for shipment at 21s. 3d. c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The Norwegian market continues very excited owing to the paucity of the new season's production. Prices continue to advance almost daily, the increase on the week being fully 7s. 6d. per barrel. During the past fortnight there has been an aggregate advance of 20s. to 22s. 6d. per barrel. Last week's fishing, as anticipated, was again unsatisfactory, and the deficiency up to date now amounts to 12,654 hectolitres (approximately 11,000 barrels) of crude medicinal oil. This rapid advance has taken the market here by surprise, although those who read last week's *C. & D.* note (p. 333) would not be quite unprepared. In view of the fact that some of the small Norwegian makers have made a number of "bear" sales earlier in the season, in the hope of a falling market later, consumers will be well advised to carefully watch the quality of the oil delivered, as quite a quantity of old stock has been cleared in Norway. The leading makers are not at all keen sellers at the moment, preferring to wait the close of the Lofoten fishing. On Wednesday cables were received quoting from 112s. to 115s. per barrel c.i.f. for new season's Lofoten oil. At the close (Thursday, 11 a.m.) we understand that a cable has been received from one of the leading makers quoting 120s. per barrel, from which it is understood that this week's fishing is again poor. Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 16 that the cod fishery for the whole country was somewhat better last week than in the immediately preceding week, yet the total return so far falls considerably below those for a number of years. In fact, the actual return of cod up to date only amounts to about 40,000 tons



of fish, with a production of 17,271 hectolitres of cod-liver oil—the lowest quantity for the last ten years. At the same time last year the catch amounted to 64,000 tons of cod and 28,000 hectolitres of oil. Owing to this great difference the market is very firm and advancing, with few sellers, all producers reckoning that prices will further advance. Actual prices are the lowest which have been quoted for a number of years.

**ERGOT.**—Spanish comes easier from origin, with offerings around 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. for usual good quality, prompt shipment. There is no Russian offering from origin. On the spot, Spanish is offering at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. for good bold; for No. 2 grade 1s. 7½d. is asked. Russian on the spot is very firm, with small supplies here; good sound is at 10d.

**GUM ACACIA** continues quiet with no material alteration in values. To arrive, March-April shipment is quoted at 39s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for new crop Kordofan cleaned and 37s. 6d. c.i.f. for natural. Spot is offered at 47s. 6d. to 50s. for cleaned Kordofan and natural at 45s. 6d. Good bleached white is unchanged at from 130s. to 137s. 6d. as to quality. Talha is 30s. spot and 22s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

**HYDRASTIS** remains quiet, with spot values from 5s. 9d. to 6s., and to arrive 5s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted.

**IPCACUANBA.**—Both Matto Grosso and Cartagena are still neglected. Small business is passing in Matto Grosso around 3s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. spot as to test. One or two favourable offers come in from origin several pence below these prices. Cartagena is quoted at 6s. 3d. to come in from the Continent.

**JALAP.**—It is still difficult to get supplies from Mexico. Good Vera Cruz on the spot is somewhat easier around 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for 14.5 per cent. Hamburg is offering 7.4 per cent. at 9½d. to 10d. c.i.f. for limited quantity.

**LIQVORICE ROOT.**—Decorticated, single-peeled, in little better inquiry to come in around 23s. 6d., but spot goods are still firm at 28s. 6d. asked.

**LYCOPIDIUM.**—Stocks are reduced considerably with 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. c.i.f. London quoted, ex Hamburg.

**MENTHOL.**—Japanese prices continue to advance, with first-hand sellers quoting 14s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. Second hands (not declared) offer at from 13s. 10½d. to 14s. per lb. c.i.f., and parcels afloat at 13s. 10½d. c.i.f. On the spot, quite a fair sprinkling of case orders have been in evidence, or sales at from 14s. 2d. to 14s. 3d. per lb. There have also been fair inquiries for ten and twenty-case lots, with probable buyers at from 13s. 9d. to 13s. 10½d., but sellers in quantity are difficult to find, and we understand nothing is offered below 14s. 3d. per lb. It seems almost certain that dearer menthol will be seen for several months ahead, and it must not be forgotten that Japan, sole producer of menthol, is at present a very firm holder, quoting about 9d. above the London parity.

The exports from Japan during December amounted to 52,799 kin, valued at 467,131 yen. During the past three years the exports have been as follows:—

	1928	1929	1930
Kin	323,500	463,800	389,726
Yen	3,914,516	5,170,250	3,475,261

The destinations were as follows:—

To	1928	1929	1930
British India	100 kin	100 kin	100 kin
Straits Settlements	249	368	307
Great Britain	72	191	61
France	228	147	87
Germany	646	1,372	229
U.S.A.	343	44	37
Canada	1,538	2,101	2,129
Other countries	40	101	141
	119	314	906
100 kin	3,235	4,638	3,897
Yen	3,914,516	5,170,250	3,475,261

**MERCURY** is still somewhat slow of sale, with strictly hand-to-mouth buying. Available stocks are not very large, although there is a fair amount of outside metal emanating from North American sources which is being offered on relatively easy terms. The Combine price is £21 17s. 6d. for small lots net on the spot, but a rebate is allowed on this for good-sized lots to regular consumers. The f.o.b. quotation from the mines is £21 15s. net. There seems to be a little uncertainty as to the future of the market, and the comparatively high price obviously does not encourage consumers to buy in excess of their needs.

**ORANGE PEEL.**—New crop peel arrivals are limited, with 8½d. being asked for finest bright thin cut. Old crop is offering around 6d. to 6½d. as to colour. Quarters are

offering at 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per cwt, spot for good quality.

**PARSLEY SEED** is advancing considerably in price, and 25s. 6d. to 26s. c.i.f. London is now asked.

**PEPPER** is quiet and lower. Lampong on the spot is 6½d. per lb. To arrive, sales include August-October at 5½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is lower at 54s. 6d. c.i.f. for April-May shipment. Alleppy is 54s. for April-May shipment. White Muntok is dull and lower at 9½d. per lb. spot. To arrive, sales include January-March at 9½d. to 8½d. to 8½d., March-May at 9½d. to 8½d., and August-October at 8½d. to 8½d. c.i.f.

**PIMENTO** is easier at 4½d. per lb. spot, and for April-May shipment at 35s. c.i.f.

**QUASSIA.**—There was ten times more quassia chips exported to the United States from Jamaica during 1930 (531,000 lb., valued at \$6,000) than during 1929 (53,000 lb., valued at \$1,100). The principal exporter is endeavouring to promote the use of quassia as an insecticide.

**RHUBARB.**—Shensi is in very short supply on the spot at 5s. now asked for bold round bright coated, pinky fracture; medium round is 4s. 10d. Shipments show decidedly improved quality this season. Canton is in small inquiry around late values. Rough round is easier at 1s. 6d. asked for pinky fracture, 1s. 4d. for good medium two-thirds pinky, and 1s. 1d. for manufacturing root.

**RUBBER** has experienced a sharp decline, having fallen ½d. per lb. on the week. This decline was unexpected, and has taken the market by surprise; it is mainly due to the fact that three of the principal Dutch producers have announced that they are against any form of restriction of production. Although these producers form a minority, they own a large proportion of the total Dutch and native production. Further developments are expected during the course of the next week. Arrivals last week totalled 1,169 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,038 tons, showing a slight increase of 31 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 83,132 tons, against 68,404 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock now stands at 48,353 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and March, 3½d.; April-June, 3½d.; July-September, 3½d.; October-December, 3½d. per lb.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Grey Jamaica stocks are again reduced, with supplies here only normal: spot goods offered at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. according to order. Red native is easier and good quality is now 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d., mixed colours 1s. 3d., palish 1s. 2d. Honduras is neglected. On the spot, 1s. 10d. was last paid, but 1s. 8d. would be accepted. Mexican is unchanged at 8d., with very little stock here.

**SEEDS.**—ANISE.—Spanish is 47s. 6d., Bulgarian 32s. 6d., and Russian 31s. per cwt. on the spot. CANARY.—Prices remain firm. Mazagan on the spot has been sold at 25s.; Casablanca is 20s.; Larache 21s. A little Kenitra has been sold at 18s. 6d. LINSEED.—Morocco on spot has been sold at 18s. 6d., with further sellers at this price. CUMIN.—Malta on spot is selling at 55s. Morocco is also selling in small lots at 52s. 6d.; market is very firm. FENUGREEK.—Old crop is offered at 16s. 6d. spot and new crop at 15s. 6d. Tunisian is still quoted at 17s. 6d. on the spot. CORIANDER is quiet at 9s. to 9s. 3d. for good sound seed. Wormy seed has been sold at 8s. on the spot. CARAWAY.—Dutch on spot remains firm at 28s. 6d. sellers. MUSTARD.—English is 23s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality.

**SENEGA** is very quiet, with little business passing. First hands offer at 2s. 6d. spot, but there are still one or two holders willing to accept lower prices around 2s. 5d.

**SHELLAC** is quiet and lower. Usual standard TN orange on the spot is 87s. 6d. per cwt., fine orange is 105s. to 180s., pure button 115s., and AC cakey 107s. 6d. To arrive, March-April and April-May shipment has been sold at 72s. c.i.f. Sales for delivery comprise May at 83s. to 75s., to 77s. 6d., August at 78s. to 73s. 6d. to 77s., and October at 80s. to 81s. 6d.

**TONKA BEANS** are in better supply on the spot. Frosted black Surinams are offering at 1s. 1d. down to 11d. for small-medium quality. Paras are neglected, with one or two forced sales at 10d. to 10½d. Angostura are scarce, spot around 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

### Essential Oils

THERE has been a fair demand for essential oils this week. Cassia is in better demand. Star anise is firmer forward. Bourbon geranium is dearer following reports of crop damage; African has been advanced in sympathy. Lemon



is slightly easier on the spot. American peppermint is weak to arrive.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during February 1931, compared with the same month in 1929 and 1930, also for January and February:—

		1929	1930	1931
February imports	.. lb.	337,728	326,679	327,144
	value	£117,405	£102,706	£60,203
Jan.-Feb. imports	.. lb.	749,179	619,392	674,110
	value	£234,659	£200,164	£121,623
February re-exports	.. lb.	80,432	46,597	60,897
	value	£33,531	£23,993	£16,131
Jan.-Feb. re-exports	.. lb.	148,942	119,659	116,190
	value	£66,693	£55,745	£38,338

ANISE (STAR).—First-hand sellers of "Red Ship" and B.P. are firmer at 1s. 10½d. per lb. c.i.f. for leads, 1s. 9d. for tins, and 1s. 8½d. for drums. Second-hand parcels are slightly below these figures. On the spot, leads are quoted at 2s. 4d. and tins at 2s. 3d. per lb.

BERGAMOT is unchanged. Spot is quoted at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d., and to arrive at from 7s. 4½d. to 7s. 6d. c.i.f. for 38 to 40 per cent. On the spot, 35 to 36 per cent. is quoted at from 6s. 10½d. to 7s. 1½d., and to arrive at from 6s. 9d. to 7s.

CASSIA is in better demand and sales include 80 to 85 per cent., guaranteed free from alcohol and passing the full requirements of the B.P., at from 3s. to 3s. 1½d. per lb., while for parcels rejected on analysis from 2s. 11d. to 3s. has been paid. To arrive, guaranteed free from alcohol is quoted at 2s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD is quoted at 1s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f., in drums, and on the spot at 1s. 8½d. in drums and 1s. 10d. in tins. It is reported that limited quantities of oil are being made from cedar stumps. Production from this source is only profitable owing to lack of work in other directions making cheap labour available to collect this raw material from land already cleared of trees.

CITRONELLA.—Java is firm at 1s. 11d. spot and 1s. 10½d. c.i.f. Ceylon is quoted on the spot at 1s. 10d., and to arrive at 1s. 6d. c.i.f.

GERANIUM.—Cables from Réunion state that about 80 per cent. of the crop is damaged by the recent hurricane. The spot price of Bourbon has been advanced to 17s. to 17s. 6d. per lb. There are no c.i.f. offers. African on the spot is dearer in sympathy with Bourbon at around 17s. 6d. per lb. spot.

LEMON is easier on the spot, hand-pressed offering at from 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. per lb., and machine-made at 2s. 8d. To arrive, hand-pressed is quoted at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. c.i.f., and machine-made at 2s. 6d. c.i.f.

LIME.—Spot sales of West Indian distilled have been made at 35s. per lb.; values are from 36s. to 38s.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised is very steady, with the c.i.f. price at a premium. On the spot, sellers quote K/S at 4s. 3d., and other brands at 4s. 1½d., with buyers at 3d. per lb. less. To arrive, distant positions are much dearer than near. The January-March position seems finished. April-June shipment is quoted at 4s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f., and June-August shipment at 4s. 4½d. c.i.f., with buyers at 2d. and 3d. per lb. less respectively. American natural tin oil is quoted at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. c.i.f. Redistilled is 9s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot, natural is at from 8s. to 8s. 6d. as to brand. H.G.H. is quoted at 12s. 6d. spot and 12s. per lb. c.i.f.

The exports from Japan during December 1930 amounted to 44,080 kin, valued at 120,294 yen. During the past three years the exports have been as follows:—

	1928	1929	1930
Kin	404,800	531,100	383,733
Yen	2,075,890	2,275,620	1,221,661

The destinations were as follows:—

To	1928	1929	1930
	100 kin	100 kin	100 kin
British India	99	146	80
Straits Settlements	44	230	69
French Indo-China	147	2	36
Great Britain	389	609	186
France	2,442	1,551	632
Germany	644	2,331	181
Australia	13	32	10
Other countries	270	410	2,644
100 kin	4,048	5,311	3,838
Yen	2,075,890	2,275,620	1,221,661

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is quoted at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4½d. per lb. on the spot, and at from 8s. to 8s. 3d. spot. Bitter is 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. and 7s. to 7s. 3d. c.i.f. to arrive.

ROSE.—According to the official statistics, exports of rose oil from Bulgaria during the month of December 1930 were 14 kilos, compared with 105 kilos in December 1929. Total exports for January-December 1930 amounted to 1,752 kilos, compared with 2,664 kilos in 1929.

SASSAFRAS is in fair demand at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb. spot, and 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb. c.i.f.

SPEARMINT is offered at from 11s. 3d. to 12s. per lb. c.i.f. as to seller, and on the spot at from 12s. 4d. to 13s. per lb.

WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM) is quoted at 14s. 6d. per lb. spot, and to arrive at 13s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period March 11 to March 17, inclusive:—Cajuput (Br. N. Bor.) 1 dm.; caraway (Ger.) 1 cs.; cedar leaf (U.S.) 2 cs.; cedarwood (U.S.) 1 dm.; cinnamon (Cey.) 1 cs.; citronella (Java) 2 dm., (Cey.) 12 dm.; clove (Fr.) 3 dm.; juniper (Ger.) 4 cs., (Cz.-Sl.) 1 cs.; lavender (Fr.) 2 dm. 6 cs.; lemon (It.) 218 cs.; lime (Neth.) 1 cs.; neroli (Fr.) 2 cs.; orange (Sp.) 2 cs., (It.) 4 cs., (Jam.) 10 cs.; peppermint (Jap.) 20 cs., (U.S.) 2 dm. 20 cs., (Fr.) 1 cs., (Ger.) 3 cs.; petitgrain (Neth.) 1 cs.; pine (Ger.) 1 cs.; rose (Fr.) 2 cs.; rosemary (Sp.) 1 dm.; rosewood (Braz.) 6 dm.; sandalwood (Neth.) 2 cs.; sassafras (U.S.) 2 cs.; undescribed (U.S.) 2 cs. (Fr.) 1 cs.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

EXCEPT for a reduction in the convention prices for lactic acid there is no change of importance to record. Although bismuth metal has advanced a further 6d. per lb., no change in the salts is announced. Business continues moderately good in smallish quantities and mostly at keen rates. Citric and tartaric acids remain dull.

ACETANILIDE is quiet and unchanged: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

ASPIRIN is steady and business is quite up to average. Home trade: ten cwt., 2s. 7d.; five cwt., 2s. 8d.; one cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 23 lb., 2s. 9d.; 14 lb., 2s. 10d.; 7 lb., 3s.; 1 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb. Export to Colonies and British Possessions: ten cwt., 2s. 7d.; five cwt., 2s. 8d.; one cwt., 2s. 8½d., and less than one cwt., 2s. 9d. per lb. f.o.b. Export prices to other destinations are unchanged.

AMIDOPYRIN.—The scale of controlled prices is unchanged: crystals, five cwt., 12s. 9d.; two cwt., 13s. 0½d.; smaller quantities, 13s. 3½d. per lb., with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

BARBITONE is steady, with very little second hand about: quoted from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

BENZALDEHYDE continues to be offered on spot at about 1s. 10d. per lb. for good quantities of f.f.c.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is moving off fairly well at keen prices: quoted at about 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. for quantities, ex works; spot lots, about 1s. 10½d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is unchanged, with spot at about 2s. 8d. per lb.; market remains dull.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Although bismuth metal has advanced a further 6d. this week, no official change had been made in the price of salts, although the quotations should really be raised by a proportionate figure. For the time being however, the regular makers do not propose to alter the existing schedule.

BROMIDES are about steady, while business is not of much importance: ammonium, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; granular, about 1s. 4½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. as to quantity; makers' and dealers' prices are about level.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steady, although the market is slow: quoted from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is unchanged on a steady market: home make: duty-paid crystals, 2s. 11½d. to 3s. 1½d. per lb. as to quantity and packing; foreign, on spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is still reported to be unusually quiet, and actual sales prices of good quantities are a matter of negotiation: foreign, on spot, is quoted at about 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR is about steady at unchanged rates, although business is by no means brisk: foreign (99 to 100 per cent. powder), on spot, 81s. to 82s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is quiet, with dealers quoting spot at about 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.



CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains quiet, with dealers quoting spot at about 5s. 8d. to 6s. per lb. as to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is unchanged, with spot prices at about 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity; business is unimportant.

HEXAMINE.—A steady demand is reported, with keen prices for big orders: ordinary-sized quantities are about 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE shows a little life and prices quoted are steady: quoted from 3s. 7½d. to 4s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—There has been a reduction in the Convention scale of prices, as follows: one ton, 1s. 8d.; ten cwt., 1s. 8½d.; two cwt., 1s. 9d., and smaller lots, 1s. 10d. per lb., in one-cwt. carboys; packed in 56-lb. carboys, 1d. per lb. more, carriage paid; contracts for these quantities cover a period of nine months.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues in fair call, with prices steady: quoted from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL is steady, while business remains quiet: spot, 12s. 7d. to 13s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is fairly bright, with prices keen for big business: 100 per cent. powder, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. as to quantity.

PARALDEHYDE remains dull, at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN is very steady, with Convention prices well maintained: crystals, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. as to quantity; powder, 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENAZONE continues steady, with a fair amount of business: quoted from 6s. 11d. to 7s. 3½d. per lb. for crystals, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is quiet, but controlled prices are steady: ten cwt., 5s.; two cwt., 5s. 1d.; less than two cwt., 5s. 2½d. per lb.

RESORCIN is not in much call at present: quoted on spot at 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

SALICIN.—Makers quote unchanged at 17s. 6d. per lb., and 1s. less for 28-lb. lots.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is a bright market and prices are steady: home makers quote 1s. 5d. to 2s. per lb. as to quantity.

SALOL continues unchanged under control on a quiet market: quoted from 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. as to quantity.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) continues in fair demand at keen rates: quoted from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb. as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is slow of sale on spot at 9s.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) for home trade is unchanged, with business moderate: powder, two tons, 1s. 10d.; one ton, 1s. 10½d.; ten cwt., 1s. 11d.; five cwt., 1s. 11½d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d.; 14 lb., 2s. 3d.; 7 lb., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb., 2s. 5d. per lb., with crystals 1d. per lb. more. Export prices to all destinations are unchanged.

SULPHONAL is dull, but prices are holding at 10s. 1d. to 11s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

TANNIC ACID (B.P., *leviss*) is dull, with spot at about 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals), which should now be beginning to show seasonal activity, is still decidedly quiet: prices are about unchanged for foreign on spot at about 11½d. to 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., while sales prices for important business are a matter of negotiation.

THYMOL is unchanged and seems fairly steady, with synthetic fine white at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

VANILLIN is unaltered: business has been fairly brisk; ex guaiacol, one ton, 13s. up to 15s. per lb. for small parcels; ex clove oil, one ton, 14s. 6d. up to 16s. 6d. per lb. for small lots, carriage paid.

### Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, March 25

A MODERATE volume of business continues to be transacted and in most directions quoted prices are maintained. There is, however, keen competition in a few lines. ACETIC ACID and ACETONE are unchanged. ARSENIC continues firm, but there is little doing in white Cornish, of which there is only little available, and the current quotation stands at fully £19 f.o.r. mines. Belgian has been offered at £17 17s. 6d. to £18 c.i.f., and Mexican high-grade is £17 15s. c.i.f. Liverpool. COPPER SULPHATE has remained subdued for export. British Associated Makers,

however, still quote £21 f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent., in spite of the renewed considerable fall in the cost of rough bar copper. FORMALDEHYDE is irregular, prices varying a good deal as to quantity: one- to two-ton lots, about £29 to £29 10s. per ton, in casks, with cheaper prices for bulk quantities. ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is steady and business is sustained: first quality, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid; lower grades at cheaper prices. POTASH CAUSTIC.—Convention prices are being discounted by outside sources of supply; consequently the market is unsteady, while business is poor: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £29 10s. to £34 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store: 30s. per ton, less c.i.f. in all cases. POTASH PERMANGANATE is steady, with business on the small side: commercial quality, in two-cwt. drums, 4½d. per lb. ex store. COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Business continues on very modest lines, while quoted prices, although showing no material change, are in some instances unsteady.

### Fixed Oils, etc.

In a number of products the tone is healthier and prices are much steadier on quotation. Acid oils, castor, coconut, cotton and soya oils reflect this improvement. Linseed oil is flat and has lost ground. ACID OILS.—Market is now firm, with business fair: coconut and/or palm kernel, 21s. 6d.; groundnut, 18s.; soya, 16s. spot. CASTOR is steadier, with values unchanged: pharmaceutical, 41s.; first pressings, 37s.; second pressings, 34s. per cwt., in barrels, on the spot, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT is steadier and a little more active: deodorised, spot, 34s.; Ceylon, 24s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Prices show a good recovery and the market is very steady: deodorised, 31s. 6d.; common edible, 28s. 6d.; soapmaking, 26s. 3d.; crude, 24s. 3d. spot. GROUNDNUT is very steady and unchanged: deodorised, spot, 32s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 29s. 6d. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is steady but quiet: deodorised, 32s.; crude, 27s. spot. PALM.—Values for various grades show some fluctuation and about balance on the week; the market is quiet: Lagos, 20s.; softs, 19s. 6d.; mediums, 18s. 9d.; hards, 18s. 7½d.; bleached, 23s. 6d. spot. RAPE is steady but quiet: refined, 34s. 6d.; crude, 33s. spot. SOYA is firm at unchanged prices: deodorised, spot, 27s.; crude, 21s. 3d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—On the week values for all positions are easier and the market is at present flat: on spot, 18s. 6d.; April, 17s.; May-August, 17s. 6d.; September-December, 13s. 6d. Boiled oil, on spot, 22s. 6d. TURPENTINE.—There has been a reactionary feeling following the recent sharp rise, but at the same time a smaller crop is expected as the news that naval stores were to be treated as farm products by the U.S. Farm Board came rather too late to facilitate preparations for the coming crop, which will get under way shortly. Prices here were as follows: spot and April, 41s. 9d. and May-June 42s. 6d. Last week's deliveries were 1,899 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 21,692 barrels, which compares with 21,267 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks were returned at 44,233 barrels. These figures represent the London visible supply, as there is nothing in the course of landing or afloat. RESIN has been firm, but the trade demand has been largely confined to current needs, although American stocks have been further reduced. C.i.f. terms were about as follows: American B 9s. 9½d., D 11s. 1½d., E 12s. 0½d., F/G 12s. 7½d., M 13s. 8½d., W/G 16s. 11½d., and W/W 18s. 4½d. French was slow and offers were made of F/G at 11s. 10½d., W/G 13s. 4½d., and W/W at 15s. 6d., all c.i.f. to arrive. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels is cheaper at 35s. per cwt., in barrels on the spot.

LUBRICATING. MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—A very moderate volume of business is reported in most products, while prices on quotation are maintained with some difficulty. BENZOL.—The market is still unsettled, but quoted prices are unchanged: standard motor 90's, country, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d.; London, about 1s. 3½d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. PARAFFIN OILS are steady and unchanged: American standard white, 11½d.; water-white, 1s. 0½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is steadier, with prices from 1½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags; scale is unchanged for shipment at about £12 per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. WHITE OILS are decidedly quiet, but prices are unchanged: special No. 1, £23 16s. 5d.; No. 1, £23; No. 3 half-white, £19 17s. 6d.; No. 4 half-white, £17 17s. 6d. per ton, in free drums and barrels, ex wharf. PETROLEUM JELLIES are unchanged on a quiet market: white to snow-white, £34 10s. to £40; amber and yellow, £16 15s. to £21 5s.; dark stiff green, £10 12s. 6d. per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. LUBRICATING OILS.—The demand continues quiet and prices are unchanged: on spot, pales, £9 to £20; reeds, £10 5s. to £20; dark cylinders, £9 15s. to £22; filtered cylinders, £17 to £22 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf.





Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

#### A Call for Unity

SIR,—The correspondence on the new Bill is entertaining if nothing else. After reading Mr. McNeal's letter in your last week's issue I am baffled. What does he want, and what is he going to do, and how? His attitude is rather like an untrained boxer rushing into the fight with arms awhirl, soon to be puffed out. I can only assume that his chief object is total rejection of the Bill, and picture him at the head of his handful of adherents rushing at the wire entanglements of the Government defence—only to be ruthlessly slaughtered! No—I for one would far sooner rely on the "staff work" and "intelligence service" (which Mr. McNeal scornfully refers to as back-stair and hole-in-the-corner methods) of our existing organisations to secure the best possible conditions for ourselves. Also why his anxious concern for the interests of R.P.U. members? Surely that body and its secretary can utilise the postal service for its members without remarks, which savour of impertinence, being made against it. I must say that any lurking sympathy I had with Mr. McNeal's movement has evaporated. Looking back on the time that I was an apprentice I must admit that, generally speaking, the proprietor chemists (and assistants) are much better off than in those days (twenty years ago). Pharmacy as a profession admittedly has deteriorated, also one has to work harder and more intensely. Chemists today are broader, both mentally and physically, and materially much improved. They think now, if not in hundredweights and tons, at least in ounces and pounds, and the old taunt of grain-thinking is no longer true. The entry of "multiples" undoubtedly gave the craft the "kick" and impetus which has resulted in better conditions generally. No, Mr. McNeal—stop this South American Republic type of quarrel, come in and let us all pull together.—Yours faithfully,

H. W. S. WYNTER.

Luton.

SIR,—With reference to the letter, in your last issue, on the call for unity in my "Open Letter." The fact that the Executive does not consider the present emergency an opportunity for the aggrandisement of the Union is used in some cases as evidence that the R.P.U. has not got a policy, and that, therefore, another body is needed. May I make it quite clear to the non-proprietor pharmacists that we honestly believe that for the good of pharmacy there is no room at the moment for two bodies which would include them? At present the Pharmaceutical Society has its thousands of non-proprietor pharmacist members; and so long as it remains a voluntary body, the R.P.U. Executive considers that whilst there is justification for a proprietor chemists' organisation, there is absolutely no need for two open to all sections. If voluntary membership of the Society goes, the position is different and the R.P.U. will accommodate itself to the new conditions. In the meantime this Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, practically speaking, affects only the proprietor chemist; he will be the principal gainer or loser according to what is or is not incorporated in the Bill. That being the case, is it not fair to assume that what the proprietor chemist can accept will be suitable for the assistants and managers who are the future proprietor chemists? May I, in conclusion, repeat the R.P.U. policy for the benefit of those who misunderstand the position? The R.P.U. is assisting the Society in the effort to secure suitable amendments to the Bill regarding the limitation of dispensing in shops to chemists, the restriction of the scheduling of Part II poisons, the control of the issuing of licences, the resumption of the exclusive right to the

word "pharmacy" and effective measures to prevent misuse of our own personal titles. Inspection and poisons regulations we have now, but applied only to ourselves; under the new conditions we hope to ensure others having similar conditions. The Bill must be killed, however, if we cannot get what we want; but it would be shortsightedness not to see that this is an opportunity for improving the conditions in pharmacy. There is also the practical certainty that time is not in our favour in regard to what we require. Any student of politics will realise the fact that charters and Acts giving privileges to sections of the community cannot be acceptable items in the future political programmes of any party. The pity of it is that just when everyone in pharmacy ought to be pulling in the same direction, we get these divisions in our ranks.

Yours faithfully,

G. A. MALLINSON,

Secretary, Retail Pharmacists' Union.

London, W.C.1.

SIR,—The questions asked in 1916 by Mr. H. Wolff are too remote for consideration in a controversy on the 1931 Pharmacy and Poisons Bill. The more recent questions have been ignored, not evaded, because they are immaterial fudge. Mr. Wolff jumps headlong into error with regard to myself. He states that I am either very young or have a bad memory. He is as poor at conjecture as he is at prophecy. The real reason that I did not know of Mr. Wolff's questions in 1916 is that a battery of field guns does not carry the latest news of pharmaceutical affairs; and it is a great regret that a trivial war should have even temporarily obscured Mr. Wolff in his rôle of cross-examiner. Neither Mr. McNeal nor Mr. J. J. Laws has had a hand in this correspondence. Having corrected Mr. Wolff to this extent, I will tell him that the object of the British Pharmaceutical Association is to oppose this calamitous piece of legislation with which we are threatened. A scansion of the pages of the *C. & D.* will convince even Mr. Wolff of the stern necessity for that. As for hiding behind a *nom de plume*, the suggestion amuses me. Being essentially a modest man with no desire for publicity and no axe to grind, I very naturally prefer to use a *nom de plume*. In this I am as much in the right as, say, "Krites," though I do not criticise my fellow-creatures' English and in the same letter end my last sentence with a preposition.

Yours faithfully,

LANCASHIRE (25/3).

#### Pharmacy and Poisons Bill

SIR,—The copious report which is given in your last week's issue of the debate on the second reading of the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill is a notable example of applied journalism. It gives readers all the advantages except the one which may come from a personal attendance at the debate; while the admirable editorial article supplements the officially reported discussion. I do not like the idea of surrendering the administration to the Home Office, for the reason that pharmacy has by no means a proportionate representation upon the proposed Poisons Board. Pharmacists, being the distributors of scheduled medicinal poisons, should in all fairness have a representation in keeping with the responsibility they have to undertake. The whole technical administration of the law affecting the distribution of medicinal poisons ought not to be completely in the hands of the Government department. There is already quite a sufficiency with the dead weight of the D.D.A. preparations. But how these administrative functions are beloved in official high quarters! Administrative power without any personal responsibility is the way in which these interests are travelling—and at a rapid rate. Is this another instance of the personal equation being slowly expunged from our business and social services? If so, is this well?—Yours, etc.,

FRANK ENGLISH (23/3).

#### Publicity versus Secrecy

SIR,—Every chemist would like to hear both sides of the question concerning the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill.



Mr. McNeal has asked a prominent member of the Pharmaceutical Council to debate this Bill with him in public; but this was declined. Mr. McNeal then sent a similar invitation to the secretary of the R.P.U. It was again declined. Is there not one of the members of the Pharmaceutical Council who will accept this challenge, or any other prominent chemist in favour of this Bill with or without amendments? If so, a meeting can be arranged with an unbiased chairman.

I am, etc.,

PERCY BARRS.

Kensington, London, W.8.

### Sequel to a Disclaimer

SIR,—Having published my disclaimer, wherein I called for an apology for the unwarranted personal aspersions of Mr. J. F. McNeal in his letter of a fortnight ago, will you please give the same publicity to his apology as below, which I have received and willingly accept.—Yours faithfully,

WILFRID LEAN.

Burton-on-Trent.

[COPY]

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your communication of the 17th instant, my letter in the *C. & D.* of the 14th instant was not intended in any way to reflect upon your honour or integrity. . . . I need only add that I regret if the letter in question could be taken in the light of attacking you personally, and I therefore have no objection to your publishing this letter in the *C. & D.*—Yours faithfully,

J. F. MCNEAL.

### Coupon Gift Schemes

SIR,—In regard to the controversy prevailing in connection with the coupon gift schemes, I can frankly state that, as applied to gift cameras, the system has been very beneficial to the photographic industry as a whole. Enormous quantities of free cameras have been distributed, which are useless without films and the films are sold entirely through the recognised dealers. The sale of films for these cameras has been very large indeed, and the profit to the retailer on these alone greatly exceeds any profit he would have made on the sale of the cameras. Further, developing and printing are required, and this service also is obtained through dealers, and already there is evidence that users of these free cameras are led to acquire better-class instruments to improve their results.—Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR C. BROOKES,

Editor, "The Photographic Dealer."

London, W.C.1.

### Parcel Post to India

SIR,—May I make use of your columns to draw the attention of wholesale houses who send goods to India by parcel post? The postal declaration form should be filled in with the net value of the goods, for instance:—

6 doz. Pills	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
6 doz. Face Powder	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
						6	0	0
Less 25 per cent. Disct.	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	0
						2	5	0
						6	15	0
Less 2½ per cent. Cash Disct.	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	4
						6	11	3
Box and Postage	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	3
						£6	17	11

Taking the above as an example, I have seen the postal declaration form filled in with the value shown as £9, also as £6 15s., whereas the correct amount that should have been entered is £6 11s. 8d.; as Customs duty (at 15 per cent. or 30 per cent., according to the class of goods) is levied on the value shown on the postal declaration form *plus* cost of packing, postage, etc., it will be readily understood that it is important to declare the net value of the goods. I hope this will

attract the attention of firms who send goods to India by parcel post.—Yours faithfully,

W. WILSON.

Rawalpindi, India.

### Riviera Holidays

SIR,—Although England is so beautiful from June to September, that is expensive time for holidays, and I cannot help urging those who can snatch two or three weeks at this period to have a run to this sunny land, where the mimosa is just coming into its luxuriance, and many other flowers are blooming in ever-growing profusion. They can enjoy the hinterland of Cannes to Grasse, with many old walled towns sitting at the top of hills (in their day almost inaccessible for foes), looking over fertile valleys where the most lovely shades of green charm the eye, and in the distance the terraced hill-sides. The flower-growers dig in with curious three-bladed forks; these are very heavy, requiring considerable muscular effort, the method being to raise the tool above the head and bring it down hard; it reaches to a depth of about fourteen inches, turning up the rich red soil to aerate, and is very effectual. All round the country hundreds of acres are growing roses, just being pegged down and already showing leaves, and in some cases buds. Jasmin is now brown and dead looking, but ready to branch into new growth; it is curious to see how deep the trenches are between the rows, the earth being used to shelter the stems by being banked high. Later the landscape will be all white with flowers, interspersed with roses and other coloured plants.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN D. MARSHALL.

Cannes.

### Committee on Shop Assistants

SIR,—It is not often that I enter the arena of pharmaceutical politics; twelve hours a day is a sufficient narcotic! But for some weeks I have been "out of action" through the fracture of a panel patient's bottle; and in the spare time of disablement, I have been looking over back numbers of the *C. & D.* One statement of evidence caught my eye, and I read it with genuine amazement. It is that of Mr. Marshall, chairman of R.P.U. Executive, before the Shop Assistants' Committee, who asserts that the panel "industry" (the uncorrected term applied to dispensing) is a great "trade" asset to the chemist, and that the chain stores are a blessing in disguise! If these statements are not belittling, they certainly are not very edifying to the men who have to pull against the tide. I consider they are absolutely wrong, and on the N.H.I. particularly so. If, may I ask, Mr. Marshall were a private chemist, would he welcome a company shop next door? I am sure that he would not. Again, are we minting money out of the panel? Does he know of any profession, or trade, working overtime for under 10s. a week, which many chemists are doing, day in and day out? Mr. Marshall may consider that the sale of tin pans, etc., does not belittle the status of the chemist, but there are some who think otherwise. There is tender solicitude shown for the wholesaler in more ways than one. It is writ large in panel terms, and the perfectly monstrous inequalities of the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill. The backbone of the Society and the Union is the private chemist: where does he come in? I stand in need of enlightenment, where at present there is only darkness visible. If Mr. Marshall will look back in his *C. & D.* he will find recently, under "Sheffield," that three chemists have sold out—to the "Stores"; at Cirencester, one private chemist, and so on.

I am, etc.,

SCB (24/3).

### Modern Moulded Products

SIR,—The attention of this company has been called to an article on page 265 of your issue of March 7, in which reference is made to urea resins of the Beatl type which are manufactured by this company. It is there stated as follows:—

"Urea resins of the Beatl type are the latest and most beautiful of all the moulded resins. They are, however, more than four times as costly as the bakelite-type mouldings,

and difficult to mould. The proportion of articles rejected for imperfections is high, and the rate of production slow."

Three statements are made in this extract, all of which are incorrect:—

(1) The price of Beetle moulding powder never has been "more than four times as costly" as that of bakelite, and is now less than double the cost of bakelite. The price of Beetle mouldings is difficult to compare with the price of bakelite mouldings, as it is seldom that identically the same article is made from both moulding powders, but on the average the cost of Beetle mouldings when made in the same quantities and in the same moulds as bakelite exceeds the latter by about 50 per cent. . . . (2) Beetle powders are no more difficult to mould than bakelite powders when suitable conditions of moulding are arranged, and what are known as "Industrial Beetle Moulding Powders" take no longer to mould than bakelite. (3) The proportion of articles rejected for imperfections under proper working conditions is no higher than that of bakelite and can easily be maintained at under 5 per cent. It is obvious that in moulding a white or translucent article greater care has to be taken to prevent dust and dirt getting into the moulding powder either before or in course of the operation of moulding, but such precautions are easily taken and do not involve any increase in the cost of the article. . . . Your correspondent has pointed out the great advantages in beauty of appearance and in other respects of Beetle mouldings as compared with bakelite, and I think you will agree that an increased price of 50 per cent. is not much to pay for these additional advantages.

Yours truly,

FOR THE BEETLE PRODUCTS CO., LTD.,

KENNETH M. CHANCE, Director.

49 Wellington Street, London, W.C.2.

## Legal Queries

*M. P. (3/2).*—Constipation is an ailment within the meaning of the Medicine Stamp Acts, and the use of this word renders an article liable to medicine stamp duty, unless it complies with the conditions regulating the sale unstamped by chemists of "known, admitted and approved" remedies.

*E. H. R. (23/12).*—If the shop which you have taken next door to your pharmacy has no internal communication with your present premises, or the premises of any person who carries on some other business, you may obtain a licence to retail wines or spirits in it for consumption "off" the premises without having to get a magistrates' licence. The licence can be obtained on application to the local offices of Excise, with whom an entry paper in an official form describing the place has to be filled up. A spirit dealer's licence in the case of spirits, or a wine dealer's licence in the case of wine, has then to be taken out with the Excise. Each of these licences costs, for spirit £15 15s., and wine £10 10s. annually, a proportion being charged only where a portion of the year, which commences on July 6, has expired. The cost of the retail licences in each case depends on the annual value of the premises, the licence to retail spirits "off" varying from £10 annually to £50, as the value is under £10 or over £500; in the case of wine, the retail "off" licence varies from £2 10s. annually to £10 for the same annual values. Upon taking out the retail licence the duty payable on the wholesale dealer's licence is reduced by half, provided that the whole sum paid for both the dealer's and the retailer's, taken together, is not less than £15 15s. in the case of spirits, and £10 10s. in the case of wine. The premises licensed in this way have to be used exclusively for the storage and sale of intoxicating liquors or of intoxicating liquors and mineral waters or other non-intoxicating drinks. A person holding the licence to retail spirits may not sell spirits under it in open vessels or, in England, in any quantity less than one reputed quart bottle. The holder of the wine retailer's off-licence may also not sell wine in open vessels, or, in England, in any quantity less than one reputed pint bottle.

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

*Co-operator (13/38).*—HAIR-WAVING APPLICATIONS.—The following are formulas for the type of preparation which does not contain a large percentage of potassium or sodium carbonate:—

Powder	Liquid
Sodium carbonate 750 grams	Potassium carbonate ... 40 grams
Powdered acacia 240 grams	Borax ... 10 grams
Perfume ... a sufficiency	Mucilage of tragacanth ... 100 c.c.
Mix and direct a small dessertspoonful to be dissolved in a cupful of hot water and sprinkled on the hair before curling.	Perfume ... a sufficiency
	Rose water ... to produce 1,000 c.c.

Dissolve the borax and potassium carbonate in 500 c.c. of rose water, mix the other ingredients, and add.  
Make up to volume.

Other formulas will be found in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1930, p. 285.

*S. M. (6/38).*—CLEANSING CREAMS.—Either of the following formulas could be perfumed in the manner you desire:—

I	II
Paraff. mol. alb. ... 5ij.	Ol. nucis ... 5 oz.
Ac. stearic. ... 3ij.	Cetacei ... 450 gr.
Cer. alb. ... 5iss.	Cer. alb. ... 450 gr.
Borac. pulv. ... gr. xx.	Zinci oxid. ... 300 gr.
Perfume ... q.s.	Pulv. ac. bor. ... 150 gr.
Aq. dest. ... 5ss.	Perfume ... q.s.
	Aq. dest. ... 100 ml.

*C. & H. (3/83).*—PERMANENT WAVING LIQUID.—This is a cloudy colourless liquid containing 15 per cent. of ammonia (half-forc.). The specific gravity, 0.908, points to about 20 per cent. of alcohol. It is slightly perfumed with an aromatic which recalls nutmeg.

*J. O. (23/8).*—VETERINARY DUSTING POWDER.—This is a dull white powder, smelling strongly of naphthalene, of which it contains 60 per cent. The remainder is a white variety of fuller's earth, or similar. The main elements are silica, magnesium and iron with a little aluminium.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," March 15, 1881

### Proposed New Medical Act

A third main purpose of the [Medical Act (1852) Amendment] Bill was to obtain more powers to check medical practice by unregistered persons. It was desired to prevent not only the assumption of medical titles, which is a perfectly legitimate object, but to render penal the use of such words as "dispensary" or "medical hall," and likewise to punish by a fine of £20 anyone "who for gain engages in the medical treatment of diseases." That this latter clause was especially directed against counter practice by chemists is almost certain. This is suggested by the transparently weak device of trying to obviate alarm by the immediately following provision, that the section should not interfere with the rights, privileges, or titles conferred on persons by registration under the Pharmacy Acts of 1852 and 1868. As neither of those Acts confers the right to recommend a pill or draught for the simplest complaint, the clause is clearly not protective at all.

Owing to pressure on space, this week's instalment of the *C. & D. Commercial Compendium* is held over.



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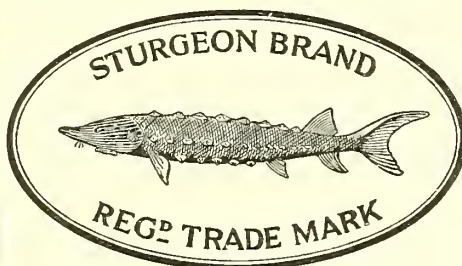
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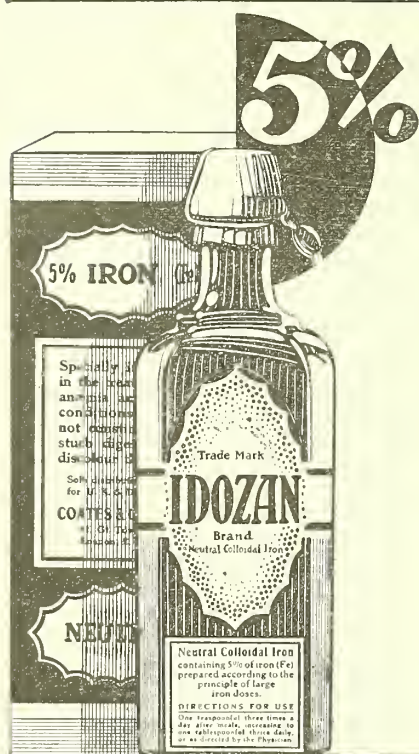
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3/- Size  
27/6 per dozen net

Carriage Paid Gross Quantities or equivalent.

Manufactured only by

**J. F. WHITE & CO., Chemists**  
BENSON STREET, LEEDS.



## Antiphlogistine

HUMAN & VETERINARY

**£5 Orders give 33½% net Carr. Pd.**

**The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., London, E.3**

(Inc. U.S.A. Liability Ltd.)

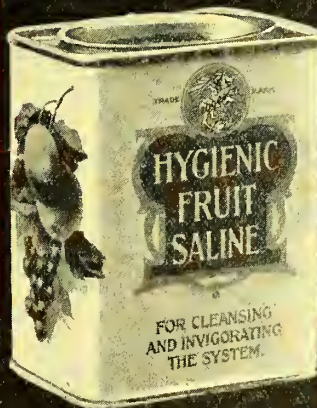




Packed in an Attractive Carton  
Retails at 1/9 .... P.A.T.A.  
Wholesale 11/6 per doz. net

# SEASONABLE SPRING SALINES

*These well known Salines are  
attractively packed and readily  
sell wherever they are stocked.*



Wholesale Prices  
4oz. tins..... 4/6 doz.  
8oz. tins..... 8/6 doz.

Reductions  
for Gross Lots



Wholesale Prices  
4 oz. tins..... 4/6 doz.  
8 oz. tins..... 8/6 doz.

# Meggeson

and Co. Ltd.

BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.16.

*The Romance of Empire Drugs (3)*

## POLYGALA SENEGA

*From the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa*

Senega root is obtained from *Polygala Senega*, Linn., Fam. Polygalaceæ, indigenous to the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The drug has been used in England for the last two hundred years. The herb varies from six to twelve inches in height. Senega root has a characteristic shape, being enlarged at the upper end into a knotty crown from which spring numerous wiry stems with scaly rudimentary leaves of a purplish hue. The root is occasionally adulterated, chiefly with roots similar in colour, such as American ginseng root, *Panax quinquefolium* or *Asclepias vincetoxium*, but the shape of senega root is so characteristic that adulterations are easily recognised; there are, however, varieties of senega in commerce derived from different species.

SENEGA

CANADA

*Staff Allen S*

Manufacture all Senega preparations, including Inf. Senega Conc. 1-7, a product of particular merit.



Ordinary Senega from *Polygala Senega* Linn., is known in commerce as western senega. Northern senega is obtained from a variety known as *P. latifolia*, and white, or southern, senega is the root of *P. Alba*, Nutt., and was formerly collected in the Southern States, but is now practically extinct there. The annual amount absorbed by the world is in the neighbourhood of 500,000 pounds. 90% of this comes from the Western Provinces of Canada.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

**STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LTD**

COWPER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

EST. 1833







# Widening a New Market for You

Continuous advertising of Touzeau Saunders' Nursery & Toilet Powder has brought in many applications for samples, and some thousands have now been sent out.

Following the dispatch of these, unsolicited testimonials and requests for names of local suppliers are flowing in.

To obtain the business for Touzeau Saunders' Nursery & Toilet Powder in your district you need but to display and recommend it. The general public, as well as the nursing profession, is showing increasing preference for this superior product, sales are increasing week by week, and the progressive advertising that is building them will be vigorously pursued.

Retail **7½d.** per tin  
P.A.T.A.

Wholesale **5/-** per doz.

Gross lots **57/-** carriage  
at paid.

**TOUZEAU SAUNDERS'**  
*Nursery*  
*& Toilet Powder*

Obtainable from all Wholesalers or the Proprietors' Depot :

**BUTLER & CRISPE, 80/82 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1**

## CONTAINERS OF QUALITY

Skilled craftsmen in our four Factories are at work, day after day, and regularly —by hand or machine— manufacture thousands upon thousands of glass containers of every kind.

Our annealing lehrs send forth a steady stream of bottles destined to reach all corners of the earth.

Good, well-made, super-strong bottles of quality and of distinctive design.

Wise buyers realise that a good container makes all the difference to the finished product—that is why they specify the best British Bottles and regularly order from us.

Whatever your requirements may be we shall be pleased to quote. We can offer many new and distinctly attractive shapes and can guarantee prompt delivery.

If it's a glass container, ask us to quote?

*WHOLESALE ENQUIRIES ONLY.*

**LAX  
and  
SHAW  
LIMITED**

**Buy  
British  
Bottles**



**Regd. Office : ALBERT GLASS WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS**

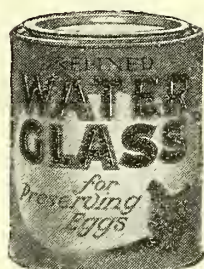
4 Factories : "Albert," "Belinda," "Clarence," and "Donisthorpe."

Telephone : Leeds 21568 (2 lines).

Telegrams : "Feeders, Phone, Leeds."



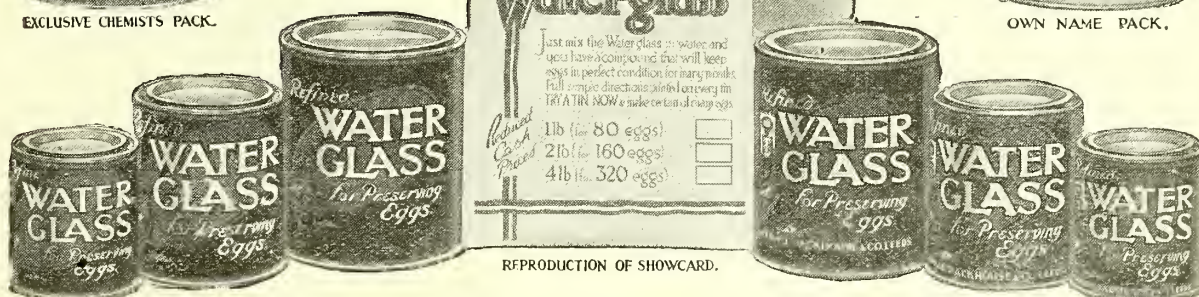
# GOODALL'S Waterglass



EXCLUSIVE CHEMISTS PACK.



OWN NAME PACK.



If you wish, and will allow us to help you with our packs, our quality, our advertising material and our prices, we can make Waterglass a highly profitable early Spring line for you.

Each year, as our own sales prove, Waterglass becomes more and more a National need—it offers your customers Winter eggs at Summer prices and so each year more and more housewives are using it. Whether they buy from you depends upon yourself. If you have our pack, our advertising material and offer those low prices at which our quotations enable you to make a profit, you will get your share—and more—of the trade.

The illustrations give you part of the reason for our sales—there are no packs superior to ours—and we can assure you also that our prices are equally attractive. So why not adopt our suggestion—let us send you specimens of the packs and give you our contract prices for a typical year's sales?

## GOODALL'S—the great name in Waterglass.

To-day we believe ourselves to be the biggest all-British packers in the country.

let **GOODALL'S**  
quote.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.



For OVER 75 YEARS

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's**  
**CHLORODYNE**

has maintained a  
**WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION**

TO-DAY'S DEMAND BEING  
GREATER THAN EVER.

**ARE YOU GETTING  
YOUR SHARE OF  
THIS INCREASE ?**

Be sure you hold stocks  
to meet the demand and  
remember that

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's**  
**CHLORODYNE**

**IS ONLY SOLD THROUGH CHEMISTS**  
SIZES 1/3, 3/-

Order from your Wholesaler  
with other goods.

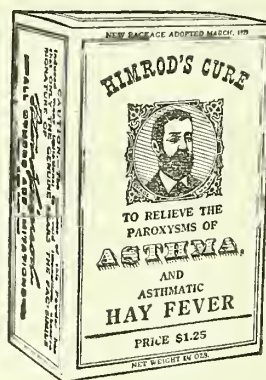
SOLE PROPRIETORS :  
J. T. DAVENPORT Ltd.  
UNION STREET, S.E. 1.

**ADVERTISING  
MATERIAL AND  
WINDOW  
DISPLAYS**

If you would care to have supplies  
of Advertising Material, or your  
window Artistically Dressed by  
one of our Window Dressers,  
please send a postcard to

**NUMOL**

Advertising Department, Newcastle-on-Tyne



**Profitable,  
Repeat Business and  
Satisfied Customers**

Standard For Over 60 Years  
**Himrod Manufacturing Co.**  
HOBOKEN, N. J., U. S. A.

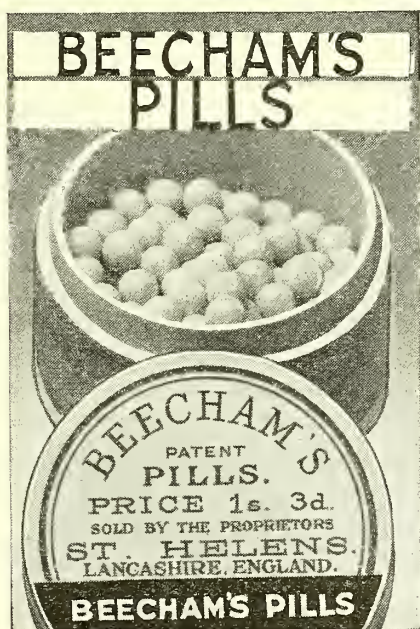
—Order From Your Service Jobber—



# TWO LEADERS

## — BEECHAM'S PILLS —

## DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS



Backed up by consistent and forceful advertising which has created an enormous buying force in the Drug Trade, BEECHAM'S PILLS and DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS are two leading lines the selling power of which has long been recognised. The chemist will do well always to have a good stock on hand. Both are quick sellers — both are easy to handle and both give fair profits.

Other Beecham-Veno lines also in great demand are GERMOLINE, The Aseptic Skin Dressing, GERMOLINE (Medicated) TOILET SOAP & BEECHAM'S POWDERS.

Send a combined order and ask for show material next time you order through your wholesaler or direct from

**THE  
BEECHAM-VENO CENTRAL  
DISTRIBUTING DEPOT**  
**Chester Road - MANCHESTER**

Tel. No.: 1961 Trafford Park.





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**SPECIALISTS IN  
OINTMENT MANUFACTURE**

OINTMENTS & CREAMS FOR ALL CLIMATES & PURPOSES  
FROM ½-OZ. TINS—TO—TONS

Telephone :  
HOP 2422  
Telegrams :  
"USHENSPUNA,  
LONDON."

**ROBERT BLACKIE**

SHEN WORKS  
168 TOWER  
BRIDGE RD.,  
LONDON, S.E.1

NTME  
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 N.OIN  
 UN.OI

IRISH FREE STATE : A. S. CRAIG, 17 COPE STREET, DUBLIN

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE & OTHER PREPARATIONS

				<u>Minimum Retail Prices</u>	<u>Net Wholesale Prices</u>
				SIZES.	PRICE PER DOZEN
Clarke's Blood Mixture	..	..	..	3/- & 12/-	£1 : 7 : 0 & £5 : 8 : 0
„ Salve	..	..	..	1/3, 3/- & 5/-	11/-, £1 : 7 : 0 & £2 : 4 : 6
„ Aperient Pills	..	..	..	1/3, 3/-	11/-, £1 : 7 : 0
„ Skin Lotion	..	..	..	1/3	11/-
„ Medicated Soap in 3 Tablet Boxes,	2/6,	Single Tablets,	1/- ; 7/6 doz.		

Orders: Minimum quantity £16 : 4 : 0 value.

FREE CASES. Carriage paid upon orders of £100.

*All Wholesale Houses keep a large stock of our Preparations and can supply smaller orders promptly*

*An attractive Showcard and Dummies supplied on application*

Trade Mark : "BLOOD MIXTURE." Regd. No. 3275.

*Sole Proprietors :*

**THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LTD.**  
Park Street, LINCOLN.



# BUY 'ASPRO' ON BONUS TERMS AND OBTAIN 17% MORE PROFIT

Just have a look through your purchases of 'Aspro' and you will find that you are in a position to buy on Bonus terms. By doing so you can make an additional profit averaging 17%. So why not place your next order through your wholesaler on Bonus terms? The only conditions made are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to show 'ASPRO' Advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days, and sell at advertised prices. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of these conditions. As 'ASPRO' is so extensively advertised the display will bring customers to the chemist's counter just as though his own name was at the foot of the advertisements. Many of these customers will make other purchases as well.

## WHAT THE BONUS IS

### BONUS ON 10's (unstamped)

One gross order—Bonus, 1 dozen packets.  
Half gross order—Bonus,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen packets.  
Half gross 10's is minimum order accepted for Bonus purposes.

### BONUS ON 27's (unstamped)

One gross order—Bonus, 2 dozen packets.  
Half gross order—Bonus, 1 dozen packets.  
Quarter gross order—Bonus,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen packets.  
Quarter gross is minimum quantity.  
No Bonus on 5's or 60's.

For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e. single lots of 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 27's will qualify the Chemist.

## HERE IS AN 'ASPRO' WINDOW DISPLAY



Write us to-day. We will send this attractive display post free by return mail.

Similarly attractive display features are issued at frequent intervals.

## BIG ADVERTISING PUSH FOR THE SPRING

The Spring will be a time of prodigious advertising activity for 'ASPRO.' Seaside towns and Holiday centres will receive special attention with newsboard displays and other sales promoting publicity. Extensive advertising in the national and local press will carry the 'ASPRO' message into every town and village, emphasising the value of 'ASPRO' for the common Spring ailments, holiday and sun-glare headaches, irritability, chills, etc. Make sure of your share of the sales which will be produced by prominently featuring 'ASPRO' display material.

### Ordinary PRICES for UNSTAMPED 'ASPRO' are as follows:

3d. size, containing 5 tablets,  $\frac{2}{3}$  dozen. Less  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  30 days.  
6d. size, containing 10 tablets,  $\frac{4}{6}$  dozen. NOTE.—The  $\frac{1}{3}$  size contains  
1/3 size, containing 27 tablets,  $1\frac{1}{6}$  dozen. Two extra tablets.  
2/6 size, containing 60 tablets,  $2\frac{1}{6}$  dozen. 2/6 size contains Ten extra tablets.

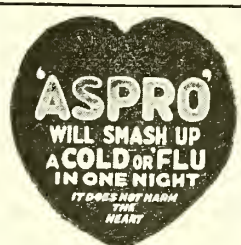
'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

#### AGENTS:

GOLLIN & CO., PTY., Ltd. ('Aspro' Dept.), SLOUGH, Bucks. 'Phone: Slough 608.  
Made by ASPRO Ltd., Slough, England.

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.

## WINDOW STICKER SERVICE



A sticker on your window will bring a steady stream of customers to your counter. The above illustrations represent only a few of the many striking stickers available for chemists' use.







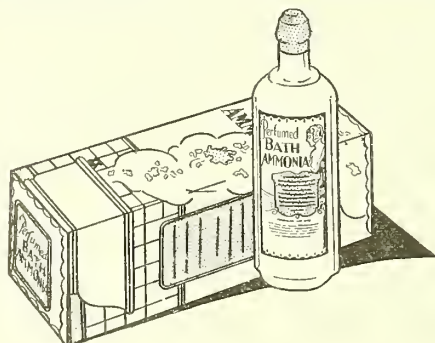
## THREE EXCELLENT LINES

which give absolute satisfaction and show good profit. Extra Strong Household Ammonia, neatly packed in either concave-backed, swing-stoppered bottles (13 and 26 oz.) or in 10 and 20 oz. poison bottles with rubber corks and airtight caps, printed with your own name and address on two coloured labels. Put up in stout cartons for safe transit. Amogas, a double strength ammonia, supplied in concave-backed bottles, and Bath Ammonia, pleasantly perfumed and refreshing in use, put up in 10 oz. bottles.

GENEROUS TRADE TERMS  
SHOW CARDS FREE

### THORNTON & ROSS LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists,  
MILNSBRIDGE - HUDDERSFIELD



"Letters of Mark"—

# B.P.

## BOX'S PILLS

for the  
British Public  
per the  
British  
Pharmacist

On P.A.T.A. LIST

In 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, 12/- and 22/- boxes

Box's Pills have a special public of their own—many of whom have had to go considerable distances to obtain their favourite medicine, or to order from Plymouth, for lack of a local source of supply. Pharmacists are now co-operating in distribution of Box's Pills in increasing numbers, and healthy local demand is developing. Stock them and show them and you will sell them. Display outers and other attractive show material free on application.

Obtainable from Wholesalers, or direct from the proprietor

## W. H. BOX

GIANT PILL  
MANUFACTORY 161 King St., PLYMOUTH

Telegraphic Address: "GIANT," PLYMOUTH.

## Dr. BENGUÉ'S BALSAM

### RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.

Dr. BENGUÉ'S ETHYL CHLORIDE.  
Dr. BENGUÉ'S DRAGÉES.—EUPURGO.  
PULMO (BAILLY).—FORXOL.—OPOBYL  
ANESTILE.—NARCOTILE.—HEMOSTYL.  
LIPIODOL.—ARHEMAPECTYL.—IODEOL.  
NEOPANCARPINE.—MUSCOL.—GUIPSINE.  
MENATOL—VIVOLEOL.

BENGUÉ & CO., LTD., MFG. CHEMISTS  
24 FITZROY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

## CONSTIPON

THE STEADY SELLER

Tablets per box 3d., 6d. and 1/-

London Wholesalers — BUTLER & CRISPE, SANGERS Ltd.,  
MAY ROBERTS & CO., F. NEWBERRY.

Window displays arranged.

CONSTIPON  
65 WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW



# Big Responses

## FOLLOW THIS ADVERTISING



**Frenamine**  
**Brings Relief**  
**to Women**

Frenamine is different from every other remedy—because it not only banishes the pain you suffer each month, but definitely prevents the weariness and exhaustion so often associated with what should be a natural, easy period. Absolutely harmless. Frenamine has already won golden opinions. A business woman writes "the only thing that has ever given me relief."

**Send Now for Sample**  
Send 3d. stamps for sample in plain sealed envelope, or 2/- P.O. for 4 months' supply if your chemist does not stock.

**Nurse Daniell,**  
**FRENAMINE LABORATORIES,**  
Dept. A20, 99, Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.1.

When we set about making a market for Frenamine we had no idea the response would be so immediate. From all over the country women are sending grateful testimonials and names of friends who want to try it. This demand we wish to pass on to Chemists, and we invite you to write for further details and to obtain early supplies through your wholesale house.

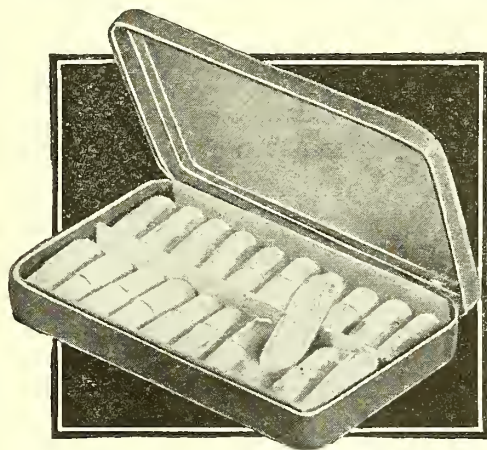
FRENAMINE quickly relieves painful menstruation by its beneficial action on the sympathetic and smooth muscle, not by deadening the nerves.

**FRENAMINE LABORATORIES,**  
99 Clerkenwell Rd., London, E.C.1

Proprietor: A. M. Worthington

## A New Treatment for Influenza

*... used in America for the past two or three years with great success*



### Indications

Influenza Colds, Pyelitis,  
Puerperal Sepsis, Surgical  
Sepsis, Bronchial Asthma,  
Obstetric Morbidity,  
Cystitis, etc.

A remarkable success has been achieved in America by this chemo-therapeutic preparation in the treatment of influenza and kindred affections.

Regular propaganda is now being conducted to the medical profession, which will bring this new preparation to the notice of physicians all over the country. Chemists are recommended to apply for further particulars. Liberal discounts.

Packings: Boxes of 20 and 100 capsules. Order through your wholesaler or write direct to Sole Agents for the United Kingdom and Dominions, Messrs. Coates & Cooper, 41, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

## DISULPHAMIN

*Product of*

**THE BIO-CHEMICAL LABORATORIES**  
LOCARNO - SWITZERLAND



# NEW PACKS AND BIGGER PROFITS

NEW P.A.T.A. PRICES

## $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. SIZE (4 powders)

Quantities under 1 dozen boxes    5/- per dozen  
Minimum 1 dozen boxes -    4/10 per dozen  
Minimum 3 dozen boxes -    4/9 per dozen

## 2/9 SIZE (20 powders)

Quantities under  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen boxes    24/- per dozen  
Minimum  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen boxes -    23/- per dozen  
Minimum 1 dozen boxes -    21/- per dozen

## Boxes of 72 powders

(normal retail value 9/6)

Wholesale 84/- per dozen boxes (7/- each)

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TRADE ENQUIRIES TO:

J. E. ELLIS, LTD., HORSFORTH, LEEDS

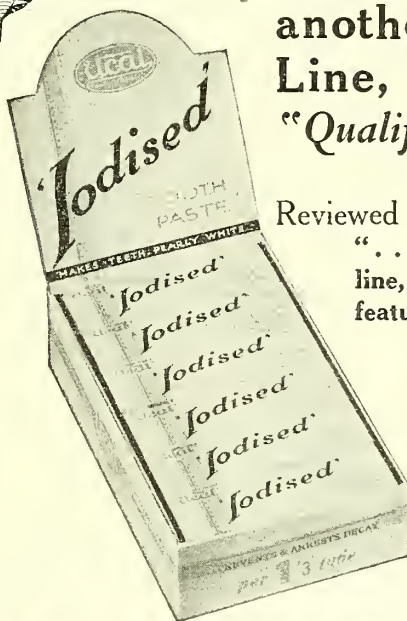


POPULAR



RELIABLE

**"UCAL" creates**  
another winning  
Line, for sale by  
*"Qualified Chemists Only"*



Reviewed as follows :—

*"... A new and well presented  
line, with outstanding individual  
features."*

*Send a trial order  
—watch the im-  
mediate response  
to a full Window  
Show.*

## "UCAL" IODISED TOOTH PASTE

Ret. @ **8d.** Costs **4/-** doz.

„ @ **1/3** „ **7/6** „

**100% PROFIT on Cost !!**

**Complete Window Show Material given  
with all orders 3 dozen and over.**

*Price Protected, Sale Protected, Profit Protected.*

**United Chemists' Association**  
LIMITED (Phone 3021)

CHELTENHAM

and KEITH GROVE, LONDON, W.12.  
Telephone : SHEPHERD'S BUSH 3437.



**WHOOPIING COUGH**

A new preparation which is producing splendid results  
in Whooping Cough is

**ELEXIR OF EPHEDRINE**

(Abbott)

Prompt relief in the spasmodic coughing and vomiting is  
obtained. Average dose 1 teaspoonful night and morning.

Packed in 4 oz. bottles retailing at 2/3

Bottles of 16 oz. - - - 6/6

Winchesters, 80 oz. - - - 26/6

Send us your enquiries for all forms of EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

**E. H. SPICER & CO., LTD.****Watford - - Herts.**

And at 72 Wigmore Street, W.1.

Telephones: Watford 1784-1785

**AN OLD-FASHIONED—BUT REALLY EFFECTIVE  
remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, IN-  
FLUENZA and BRONCHIAL troubles.**

**Licoricine**  
ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Prices 10½d., 1s. 3d. and 3s.

**MANDALL & CO. Ltd., 17/23 Stepney Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

LIVERPOOL BRANCH: 130/132 RICE LANE, LIVERPOOL (Telephone: 59 Walton).  
Distributing Depot for Lancashire and Cheshire.

**TERMS.**

10½d. size, 86 per doz.

1/3 " 12/- "

3/- " 27/- "

Less 5% dis. on £6 orders.

Carriage paid on orders of  
£2 and over.

Season—1931



Agent for Scotland:  
**ANDREW STEVEN,**  
7 York Street, Glasgow.

**COD LIVER OIL**

**GUARANTEED GENUINE. FINEST PURE LOFOTEN.**

**Manufacturers:**

**BRØDR. AARSÆTHER A/S, Aalesund, Norway.**

**LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF COD LIVER OIL IN NORWAY.**

**SPECIALITY—Cattle and Poultry Feeding Oils.**

Stocks always held in London.

In 25-gallon tin-lined barrels.

**SOLE AGENTS  
FOR U.K.:**

**FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.**

Tel. Add.: "FREUDENRUF," 21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel.: ROYAL 6600.

Codes used: ABC, 4th and 5th Edit., Bentley's, and Private.



# *The Chemists' Exhibition*

and Empire Drug Trade Mart



will be held in the  
**NEW HALL**  
of the

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

**MAY**  
**11 TO 15**  
**1931**

Organisers : THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST, LTD.  
194-200, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE OVER

# The Chemists' Exhibition

—a veritable British Pharmaceutical Fair . . . .

fords the only opportunity which the pharmacist has during the year of inspecting under one of a full collection of practically everything in which he deals or which he uses in his business. Here he will find the displays of the leading houses set out in a manner which no traveller's show or temporary apartment in an hotel can accommodate either in comprehensiveness or attraction. The list below is by no means exhaustive, but will serve to indicate the real usefulness to the retailer of a visit to what is in actuality one gigantic showroom of pharmaceutical and allied goods.

kaloids  
acteriological Products  
ottle capping  
ottles and Glassware  
oxes and Containers  
ushes :—Tooth, Shaving, Hair, etc.)  
ash Registers  
hemists' Own-name goods  
inical Thermometers  
ompressed Tablets  
orks  
orn Cures  
entifrices  
sinfectants  
ressings  
uggists', Sundries  
u-de-Cologne  
ervescing Salts  
ling Machines

Foods, Infants and Invalids  
Foot appliances  
Galenicals  
Germicides  
Tablet Machinery  
Hat and other dyes  
Insect Destroyers  
Invalid Specialties  
Jars and Pots  
Label and other printing  
Lozenges and Pastilles  
Medical Specialties  
Manicure cases  
Mineral waters  
Optical goods  
Perfumery  
Pharmaceutical preparations  
Photographic plates and papers

Plasters  
Proprietary medicines  
Radio-Active Mud  
Radium preparations  
Rubber goods  
Scales  
Show cards  
Soaps  
Sprays :—Medical and toilet  
Synthetic chemicals  
Toilet Specialties  
Tooth Brush Stamping Machinery  
Tooth Brushes  
Vaccines and Sera  
Vacuum Flasks  
Vermin Exterminators  
Vitamin Products  
Weighing Machines.

## POINTS of INTEREST.

The Exhibition will be opened at noon on Monday, May 11th, by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is a trade Exhibition. The public will not be admitted.

Important Conferences will be held by various official bodies connected with the craft.

Every Retail Chemist in business in Great Britain and Ireland subscribing to the "British & Colonial Pharmacist," visiting the Exhibition, will be entitled to claim half of his Third Class Return Railway Fare, and, in cases where the return fare does not exceed 10/- the whole amount will be refunded.

Tickets will be sent to All Pharmacists in Great Britain and Ireland; also to Shippers, Exporters and Merchants.

A few positions are still available. Particulars of these, Prospectus and Plan will be sent on application.

Pharmacists and others interested, who do not receive admission tickets in due course, are asked to kindly communicate with the Organisers when same will be forwarded.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL DRUGGIST, LTD.,

194-200, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bishopsgate 2148.

Telegrams: Pharmacist, Ave, London.



The  
Famous Natural Aperient Water.

# Hunyadi János

An extensive propaganda is being carried out among the Medical Profession and the general public which is resulting in a largely increased demand for this world-renowned NATURAL Aperient Water.

## Prices to the Trade:

24/- per doz. large bottles - or 48/- per case of 25  
18/- „ „ small „ - or 72/- „ „ 50

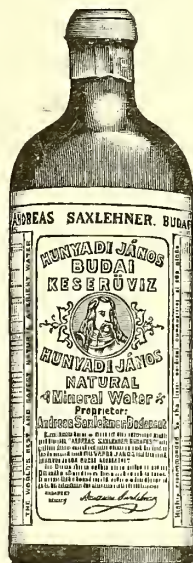
Net, Carriage Paid.

## Minimum Retail Prices:

2/6 per large bottle.

2/- per small bottle.

Hunyadi János has for more than fifty years been recognised as the best of the **NATURAL** mineral waters containing sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia. Its laxative action is sure but gentle; it stimulates the liver and cleanses the blood.



Doctors are constantly prescribing Hunyadi János in preference to ordinary aperients, whilst many of your customers who know its value are already using it. Traders would therefore find it to their advantage to keep a stock of this famous **NATURAL** Aperient Water.

## Sole Wholesale Agents:

# INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD.

BANGOR WHARF

45 BELVEDERE ROAD

LONDON, S.E.1

19 South John Street, Liverpool

Bath Bridge, Bristol

# PURE MALT EXTRACT

with *FINEST*

## NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

*The Brand that does not separate nor crystallize.*

*Your own name and address on labels. In English jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.*

**THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY**  
SAWBRIDGEWORTH - - - HERTS.

## MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS

May we have the pleasure of  
sending you particulars of our  
Window Display Scheme?



**NEWBALL & MASON**  
LIMITED  
NOTTINGHAM

### "VITAMIN TESTED YEAST"

*Yeast specially prepared for medicinal purposes.*

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.  
MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.,  
WARREN WORKS, PUDSEY, LEEDS.

### DRIED MILK

Large buyers of Full Cream, Half Cream, Separated, Milk Sugar, Whey Powder, Soluble Milk Casein, are invited to apply for samples and quotations, stating probable requirements. Eight Creameries in Dorset, Somerset and Wilts.

PRIDEAUX'S LTD., MOTCOMBE, SHAFTESBURY, DORSET

SHOWS OVER 33% PROFIT.

## 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ D HOLIDAY'S 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ D per tin. GINGER BEER CRYSTALS per tin.

ONE TIN MAKES TWO GALLONS OF  
**Sparkling Home-Brewed Ginger Beer**  
NO BOILING OR STRAINING REQUIRED.

36/- per gross, nett. Carriage Paid. Packages Free.  
3 doz. sample lot, post paid, 10/-. Advertising & Show Matter.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:  
**HOLIDAY & CO. LTD., City Mills, Durham.**



# COLLOSOLO FERROMALT

(CROOKES)



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL  
IRON TONIC on the  
MARKET.

Daily increasing in popularity with both the medical profession and the public. Collosol Ferromalt is now supplied in an attractive packing, admirably adapted for counter display.

Collosol Ferromalt gives a satisfactory margin of profit, and the assurance of complete satisfaction to your clients.

TERMS AND PARTICULARS FROM  
**THE CROOKES LABORATORIES**  
(BRITISH COLLOIDS, LTD.),

22 CHENIES STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone Nos.:  
Museum 3663, 3697, 5757.

Telegrams:  
"Collosols, Westcent, London."

Export Distributing Agents, AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL.

## TWO IMPORTANT LAXATIVE FOODS

Lacto-Dextrin, a food for changing the intestinal flora, 12 oz. packings 4/-; 5 lbs. 22/-.—Psylla, intestinal vegetable lubricant, 10 oz. packings 4/-; 5 lbs. 24/-.—Both these foods are being regularly advertised to the Medical Profession throughout the year. Liberal discounts. Order through your wholesaler or write direct to:

Wholesale & Distributing Agents for United Kingdom & Irish Free State

**COATES &  
COOPER**  
41 GREAT TOWER ST.,  
LONDON, E.C.3.



Products of the  
**BATTLE CREEK  
FOOD CO.,**  
Michigan, U.S.A.

# CANADIAN HONEY



The Finest Honey imported  
and the selected pack of the  
famous Apiaries of Ontario.

Write for samples and full  
particulars to Sole Agents

**R. & W. DAVIDSON, LTD.**

49 TOOLEY ST.  
LONDON, S.E.1

68 VIRGINIA ST.  
GLASGOW

And at Manchester and Liverpool

**GUARANTEED PURE**

# DISPLAY THE NORVIC

Blue Carton <sup>Regd</sup>  
AND  
INCREASE  
YOUR CREPE  
BANDAGE  
SALES



A small display of NORVIC Blue Carton Crepe Bandages in window or on counter prompts customers to buy. The recognised branded Crepe Bandage for elasticity and durability. 70% wool quality, fully guaranteed.

#### P.A.T.A. Prices:

	2"	2½"	3"	3½"	4"
Cost	12/-	15/3	18/3	21/3	24/3
Sell	1/6	1/11	2/3	2/8	3/-

Stocked by all leading wholesalers. Attractive showcards free on request

Sole Manufacturers:  
GROUT & CO., LTD.,  
35 Wood Street, London, E.C.2

## Best sellers

The public is asking for **ZEAL** CLINICAL THERMOMETERS because they are:-  
**GUARANTEED TO STAY ACCURATE**  
**CONSISTENTLY ADVERTISED**

Made by

# ZEAL

-the name the public knows.

**G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,**  
75 & 77, St. John St., London, E.C.1.

## Be ready for this demand.

NOVIO Toilet Paper is being advertised regularly in the Illustrated and Women's papers. A special sampling offer is being made which is bound to attract new customers to your shop.

Are you adequately stocked to meet the demand of this publicity? Send a card for trade terms and samples. NOVIO PAPER CO., 26 Grove Park, Camberwell, S.E.5.

The LANCET'S Opinion: "We found that the statements made in regard to the merits of this paper are correct... free from injurious or irritating substances, is smooth, and, while firm, becomes soft and apparently soluble like thin rice paper in contact with water."

# NOVIO

CARTON

ROLL

PACKET

## The "EVERSAFE"

PATENTED EVERYWHERE

### BABY PACIFIER

WITH THE NEW  
COUPLING and

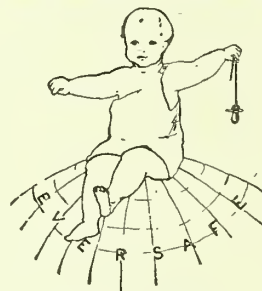
**REDUCED  
PRICES**

HAS SECURED  
SALES BEYOND  
ALL PREVIOUS  
RECORDS.

THE ONLY  
PACIFIER WITH  
INDIVIDUAL  
WARRANTY.

### All over the World

They are Acclaimed  
the Favourite of  
**HIS MAJESTY THE BABY**



#### REDUCED RATES—

No. 2. 3½d. size 2/1 doz.  
No. 2c. 4½d. " 2/8½ "

No. 3. 6d. " 3/- "

Sample Order, 3 dozen  
assorted, sent 7/9 post free.

Obtainable from all Wholesalers  
or direct from Patentees.

ORDER YOUR  
STOCK AT ONCE.  
**GOOD PROFITS**  
ASSURED YOU.

**F. SCHUTZE & CO. Ltd.**  
BLACK BULL WORKS, LONDON, N.7



SOFT,  
DAINTY,  
HYGIENIC

# Watersprite FACE CLOTHS

MADE IN ENGLAND

SPECIALLY  
KNITTED



ILLUSTRATION  
OF  
DISPLAY CARTON

## REDUCTION IN PRICES

### WHITE, WITH COLOURED BORDERS

G220.	Overlocked Assorted Colours.	Per dozen	3/6
G221.	" " " and Cross-stitched	" "	4/-
G222.	Shell-stitched Assorted Colours	" "	4/9
G223.	" " " and Cross-stitched	" "	5/-

### COLOURED, WITH COLOURED BORDERS

G224.	Overlocked Assorted Colours and Cross-stitched.	Per dozen	4/9
G225.	Shell-stitched " " " "	" "	5/6

### SPECIAL ASSORTMENTS

G226.	Cartons, containing 4 each of above 6 numbers.	per Carton	9/2
G227.	" " 6 " G220, 222, 223, 224	" "	9/-

# SOLPORT

  
BROTHERS LIMITED

FROM ALL  
WHOLESALE

184-192 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

## De Luxe, ART. SILK BANDAGES

*"Crêpsyl"* (WOVEN CRÊPE)  
Dainty and ideal for  
understocking wear.

BANDAGES—widths 2in. to 4in. 1/8 to 3/4 ea.

BINDER—widths 4in. to 15in. 3/4 to 12/6 ea.

Beware of imitations and copies.

There is only one Crêpsyl Bandage, and  
only one Silvick. Passing off is illegal.

*"Silvick"* (WOVEN STOCKINETTE)  
Ideal for Varicose Veins.  
Bandages 2/- to 4/- ea.  
Binders 4/- to 15/- ea.

ALL BINDERS REINFORCED TO PREVENT  
SAGGING. SAMPLE CUTTINGS FROM MAKERS.

**H. W. LAKE LTD.**  
6 & 7 C.D. Redcross Street  
LONDON, E.C.1

## REPEAT ORDERS EVERY POST

for the  
**LOCARNO** MEDICATED  
TOILET  
ROLL

# WHY!!!

BECAUSE it is ONLY OBTAINABLE  
FROM THE CHEMIST

CONTAINS  
650 SHEETS  
PURE WHITE  
SULPHITE  
PAPER.

12 oz. ROLLS.

**COSTS**  
**3<sup>d</sup>.**  
**SELLS at**  
**6<sup>d</sup>.**

FREE  
DELIVERY.  
PACKED IN  
CARTONS.  
SAMPLE  
ROLL FREE.

Sole Manufacturers:

**J. RUTHERFORD & Co.**  
LIMITED

VICTORIA PAPER MILLS  
VICTORIA ROAD  
HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.7

Contractors to H.M. Government.

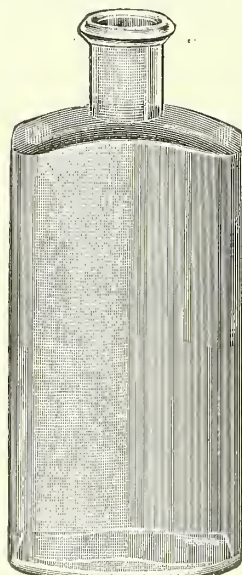


**Beatson, Clark & Co.**

LIMITED

Chemical & Medical Glass Manufacturers  
**ROTHERHAM, YORKS***The Chemists who are doing  
the business are the Chemists  
who turn the work out well.*

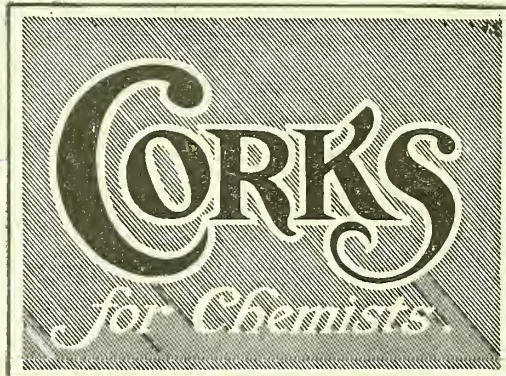
Round Cornered Flat



Oval Fronted Flat

*There is no better help than  
a smoothly finished, bright,  
attractive bottle.***TRY THE NO. 2 WHITE QUALITY**  
REASONABLE IN PRICE  
SATISFACTORY in FINISHTelegrams :  
BEATSON, ROTHERHAM.'Phone :  
No. 88, ROTHERHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1751

Send us your Enquiries  
and compare our prices.*Wholesale and Export.***C. OLLEY & SONS, LTD.**

Established 1844.

Camperdown St. and Gt. Alie St., London, E.1

Tel. No.: Royal 2868. Tel. Ad: "Circumference, Ald. London."

**METALLIC CAPSULES**  
FOR ALL KINDS OF BOTTLES AND JARS.**The Tonkin Metallic Capsule Co.**  
*Proprietors : C. Olley & Sons, Ltd.***DRY. SELF-FIXING. ALL SIZES.***Finest Quality and Appearance.***Bottle Caps**

Enquiries invited. Samples Submitted.

**T. C. Bussell** 47 MARK LANE  
LONDON, E.C.3.*Phone : Royal 8327.***Medical, Surgical and  
Scientific.**Wholesale and Export only.  
Inquiries invited.**IF YOU BUY  
ABROAD—  
WE BOTH  
LOSE MONEY****NIPPLE  
SHIELDS,  
IRRIGATORS,****Eye and Nasal Douches,  
Syringes and Surgical  
Glass Instruments.****POULTEN, SELFE & Co.**

Harley Street, Bow Road, London, E.3. 'Phone: East 3334

**GLASSWARE**



# CELLOPHANE

The ideal **transparent** wrapping, **absolutely** harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers etc., etc., for wrapping Soaps, Drugs, Tablets Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

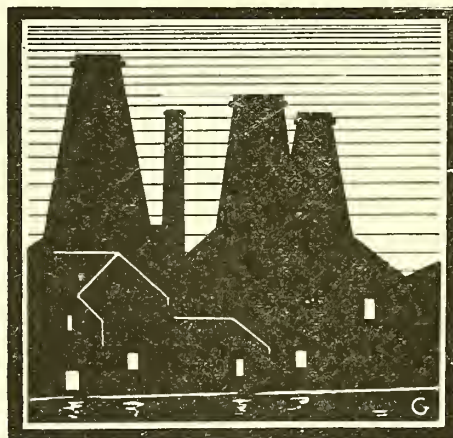
Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of **Bags, Discs, Envelopes**, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods **look better—keep better—sell better.**

Cellophane **protects, beautifies,** and adds the quality touch.

*Prices, Samples and Particulars from*  
**The CELLOPHANE COMPANY LTD.**  
**7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1**

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER  
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW



## PHARMACEUTICAL GLASSWARE of all kinds

DISPENSING BOTTLES  
CHEMISTS' SHOP BOTTLES  
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES  
SOXHLET BOTTLES  
EYEBATHS

**Designers & Manufacturers  
of Glassware for Perfumes,  
Cosmetics and Bath Salts**

SPRINKLER NECK BOTTLES  
WHITE OPAL and FROSTED  
GLASSWARE

*All our Manufacture is  
of the Highest Quality*

**WOOD BROS. GLASS Co.**  
**LIMITED**

(ESTABLISHED 1828)

**BARNLEY - - ENGLAND**

*"Adaptocaps"*

*will give  
your bottles  
Distinction*

These Dry Bottle Caps are made in all sizes and colours, clear and opaque. They are Self Sealing, of unrivalled quality and **BRITISH MANUFACTURE.**  
*Special low rates for large contracts. Let us quote you.*

**The London Capsule Co**  
EMPIRE WORKS, MITCHAM RD., CROYDON  
Telephone: Thornton Heath 3014



We have minimised production costs by equipping our Works with the most up-to-date machinery.

These Tubes are of the highest quality and finish combined with as low prices as any house in the Trade.



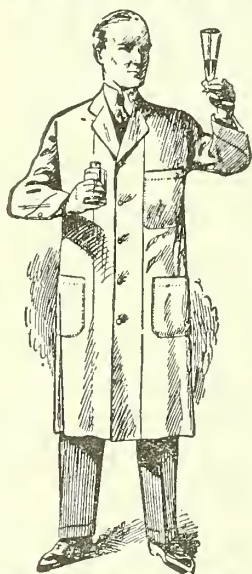
Samples and Quotations on request.

Best Service and Delivery.

ESTABLISHED 1857

**BETTS & CO. LTD.** 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1.

## OVERALLS



### SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

**WHITE DRILL JACKETS** 6/11, 8/11, 10/6

**Khaki Drill Coats** 6/11, 8/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6

**White Drill Coats** 7/6, 9/6, 12/6, 13/6, 15/6

**Black Drill Coats** 15/6

**Grey Cotton Coats** 7/6

STOCK SIZES: 34 to 44 chest. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES

**GARDINER**

& CO. (The Scotch House), LTD.  
1, 3, 5 Commercial Road, LONDON, E.1  
Telephone: Bishopsgate 6751. Established 1839.

## AYRTON-GRAHAM, Ltd.

Designers and actual manufacturers of

### FITTINGS

For the MODERN PHARMACY.

Shop Fronts, Show Cases, Exhibition Cases, Counter Cases, Counters, Wall Cases, Glass Signs, etc., etc.

PHARMACIES MODERNISED.

ALL GOODS OF BEST QUALITY AND FINISH AT LOWEST RATES.

Competent Fitters sent to all parts.

106 DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL

## MUNDET CORK PRODUCTS LTD.

WE GIVE THE FINEST VALUE IN THE TRADE FOR

### CORKS & STOPPERS

Send Enquiries to:—

LONDON 12/18 Abbey St., Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1  
Telephone: HOP 2685

LIVERPOOL - - - - 28 Brunswick Street  
Telephone: CENTRAL 7135

MANCHESTER - - - - 42 John Dalton Street  
Telephone: CENTRAL 1135



# PHOSFERINE

## Window Display Conditions

### Monthly Account.

### Carriage Paid.

For a small Central Window Display of not less than 14 days and an order for £5 worth of Phosferine we allow a bonus of 10/6, on a £2 10 0 order 5/3.

This shows a net profit on the transaction to the Chemist of 36%, besides attracting the passer-by to the window and considerably augmenting sales generally.

### EXAMPLE.

	COST	SELLS FOR
3½ dozen 1/3 size at 12/- net ..	£2 2 0	£2 12 6
2 " 3/- " at 30/- " ..	3 0 0	3 12 0
	5 2 0	
Less 10/6 for Window Show ..	10 6	
	£4 11 6	£6 4 6

Showing a Net Profit of £1 13 0 on an outlay of £4 11 6.

Window Display Material Free and Carriage Paid.

## WHOLESALE PRICES OF PHOSFERINE

### Carriage Paid.

### Monthly Account.

1/3 size ..	12/- per doz. net.	5/- size ..	48/- per doz. net.
3/- " ..	30/- " "	12/- " ..	114/- " "

### PROTECTED PRICES.

Phosferine and all of our Proprietary Medicines are supplied on the condition that they are not retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices—viz., 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, and 12/-.

**PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) Ltd., Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.4**

Telephone No.: CITY 8733.

Telegraphic Address: "PHOSFERINE, CENT, LONDON."

## PHOSFERINE HEALTH SALT

### REVISED WINDOW DISPLAY TERMS

CASES		Doz.	Cost	1/6 Size Sells	Profit	Profit on Selling Price
3 Dozen	@	12/11	£1 18 9	£2 14 0	15 3	28.24%
6 "	@	12/6	3 15 0	5 8 0	1 13 0	30.55%
12 "	@	12/3	7 7 0	10 16 0	3 9 0	31.94%
				2/6 Size		
3 Dozen	@	21/4	3 4 0	4 10 0	1 6 0	28.88%
6 "	@	20/9	6 4 6	9 0 0	2 15 6	30.83%
12 "	@	20/4	12 4 0	18 0 0	5 16 0	32.22%
<b>MIXED CASES</b>						
3 Dozen	1/6 size	} @	3 0 0	4 4 0	1 4 0	28.57%
1 "	2/6 "					
6 "	1/6 "	} @	5 18 0	8 8 0	2 10 0	29.76%
2 "	2/6 "					

### Carriage Paid.

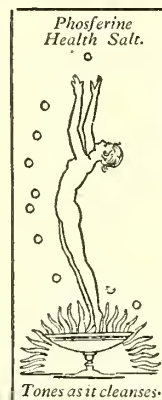
### Cases Free.

### Monthly Account.

Orders must conform to the above quantities.

PHOSFERINE HEALTH SALT is supplied at the above rates on the following conditions:—1. That a Window Display of not less than 14 days will be given. 2. That the goods will not be offered for sale at less than the full retail price. 3. That the goods will not be exported or sold to be exported outside Gr. Britain and Ireland.

**PHOSFERINE PRODUCTS, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4**



---

**ROBINSONS of CHESTERFIELD for CARDBOARD BOXES**


---



**RIGID**  
.. CARDBOARD  
**BOXES**  
*ARE*  
**ESSENTIAL**

for the solution of some packing problems. Their rigidity and ease of filling recommend them and make them, for many articles, the cheapest and best form of packing.

Your enquiries will be appreciated and welcomed with the spirit and desire to serve.

Samples will be gladly sent on request.

---

**Robinson & Sons**  
LIMITED  
*Manufacturers of Boxes  
for the CHEMIST TRADE*  
**Wheatbridge Mills  
CHESTERFIELD**

Tel.: 2105.      Tel. Ad. "Boxes."

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**ROBINSONS of CHESTERFIELD for CARDBOARD BOXES**


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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

## SUPPLEMENT

28 ESSEX ST.  
LONDON, W.C.2

MARCH 28, 1931

*This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.*

## EASTER HOLIDAYS

NEXT WEEK "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" SUPPLEMENT will be put to press a day earlier than usual. Therefore any advertisements intended for the Supplement of April 4 should reach this Office not later than

**10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1**

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED LATER WILL BE INSERTED IN THE ISSUE OF APRIL 11.

*N.B.—The Offices will be closed from Thursday evening, April 2, to Tuesday morning, April 7.*

## ORRIDGE & CO.

**56 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4**

ESTABLISHED 1846

Telephone No. : CITY 2283

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase & Valuation

1.—MANSION HOUSE (Near).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; established 50 years; returns approximately £3,000 per annum; accountant's figures; single-fronted shop, well fitted and fully stocked; reasonable rent; held on lease; price for quick sale, £2,250.

2.—MIDDLESEX.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,470, with scope for increase in the hands of a younger man; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £135; part sub-let; held on lease; vendor is willing to consider either a lump sum offer or value of stock and fixtures, plus an agreed sum for goodwill.

3.—BAKER STREET (Near).—Old-established Business, with Kodak Agency, etc.; returns £35 weekly, plus about 200 N.H.I. scripts monthly; single-fronted, lock-up shop, fairly well fitted and amply stocked; rent £2 per week inclusive; very long lease; price £1,100; this concern can be considerably increased in the hands of an energetic principal.

4.—NORTH LONDON.—Cash Drug Store, run under management of a lady; returns about £26 weekly, with scope for large increase under qualified supervision; double-fronted shop, corner position; net rent £52 per annum; long lease; price about £700; our client is desirous of selling forthwith and will meet a purchaser reasonably.

5.—EALING.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; returns, present rate, £35 per week, under management, plus £150 per annum from N.H.I. Dispensing; double-fronted shop, well fitted and amply stocked; rent £90; sub-let £52; held on lease; price £1,250.

6.—LONDON, S.E.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photographic; returns last year approximately £1,750; gross profit 35 per cent.; double-fronted modern shop; rent £125 per annum; lease has about 18 years unexpired; price £950 for quick sale.

7.—LONDON, E.C.—City Business, very old-established; returns £2,000, with scope for considerable extension by the addition of Photographic; gross profit exceeds 40 per cent.; small, compact shop, fitted in mahogany and fully stocked;

rent £200 per annum; no rates; to effect a prompt sale the vendor, who is retiring, will accept the valuation of stock and fixtures.

8.—NORFOLK.—General Retail Business, with Wine Licence; established 25 years; returns approach £2,200; net profit £537; estimated value of stock and fixtures £900; living accommodation; rent £30 per annum; held on lease. To effect an immediate sale vendor will accept about £1,250.

9.—KENT.—Business and Branch for Disposal; Family Retail and Dispensing with Kodak Agency; returns exceed £2,500 under management; if personally conducted net profit would be between £500 and £600 per annum; very moderate rents; living accommodation; long lease; price £1,650 or near offer.

10.—SOUTH COAST.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year over £2,000; net profit exceeds £500; present rate of turnover between £50 and £60 weekly; very good living accommodation; rent £96; lease 18 years; price £1,250.

11.—CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Unopposed Mixed Country Retail Business; established 1870; presents hands 25 years; returns last year £1,722; roomy shop, nicely fitted; ten-roomed house with private entrance; moderate rent; property can be purchased; valuation terms entertained, about £1,100 in all.

12.—LANCS.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns first year £2,000; net profit £12 weekly; large single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; stock and fixtures worth about £1,150; rent £160; held on lease; price asked £1,850.

13.—SOUTHERN COUNTY.—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; very old-established; returns approach £5,000 per annum, with scope for further increase; large house; price required for business £5,000; property may also be purchased or a lease will be granted; further details on receipt of a banker's reference.

14.—BRITISH POSSESSION.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; established over 100 years; returns approximately £5,000 per annum, with net profit nearly £1,500, free of income tax; stock and fixtures worth £4,000; rent £132 per annum; no rates and taxes; price asked £6,000; part-payment entertained.

## Chemists' Transfers, Valuations for Sale, Stocktaking & Probate

SPECIAL TERMS FOR INCOME TAX VALUATIONS



## BERDOE & FISH

CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(One minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

1.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Old-established Business for Sale through death, in large and important town; returns, under manager, £2,500; excellent profits; scope for increase; 21 years' lease granted; valuation terms arranged; in all, about £1,800.

2.—IRISH FREE STATE.—Well-established light Retail, with Kodak Agency; same hands 30 years, and retiring; returns £1,529; net profit £458; audited figures; large premises; 59 years to run at ground rent of £11 18s.; electric light throughout; price £1,500; part can remain.

3.—PORTSMOUTH (Near).—Unopposed profitable Light Retail Business, in rapidly growing residential district; returns average £18 weekly; net profit third; modern pharmacy and house with garden and garage; price £500.

4.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.—Sound light Family, Retail and Dispensing Business; in present hands 36 years; returns £1,264; net profit £531; own property; lease arranged; stock and fixtures worth £600; price £900; owner retiring.

5.—CAMBS.—Mixed Country Retail; no heavy trade; returns, under manager, £1,400; good house and garden; roomy shop, well situated; price valuation terms about £700; freehold can be purchased.

6.—NORFOLK.—Old-established Light Retail and Agricultural Business, in good market town; returns last year £2,300; good house, on lease; large shop; stock and fixtures worth nearly £1,100; price £1,500.

7.—LONDON SUBURB, S.W.—Very profitable Family Retail and Prescribing Business, in good main road position; Photographic trade not touched; returns £1,950; net profit £750; long lease granted; owner retiring; price £1,500.

8.—WEST MIDDLESEX.—Good middle-class Cash Business in rapidly growing district; present returns average £1,500; plenty of scope; modern pharmacy and house, garage, etc.; well stocked; price £1,100.

9.—LONDON, S.E.—Profitable middle-class Cash Retail; practically unopposed; returns over £1,000; rent only 15s. weekly clear; on lease; nicely-fitted shop; good stock; price £550 or offer.

### Stocktaking Valuations.

We are prepared to undertake this work at special low rates and invite early applications; we are now booking dates for April and onwards.

Estab. 1870.

Telephone: Terminus 3574.

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(C4) BIRMINGHAM.—Retail and dispensing business at present doing over £30 weekly; living accommodation available; moderate rental; reasonable purchase price for quick sale.

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(C7) SHROPSHIRE.—Good class retail and dispensing business; present turnover, £2,300 and steadily increasing; moderate rental; net profits, £550; will stand every investigation.

(C8) KENT.—Pharmacy (neglected) with post-office attached; good N.H.I.; inclusive rental £104, on lease; purchase price for quick sale, £575.

(C9) SOMERSET.—Turnover approximately £1,000 and increasing; good living accommodation; splendidly situated in growing district.

(C10) BRIGHTON.—Drug Store with good living accommodation; turnover approximately £1,450 per annum; excellent scope for increase and development.

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(C13) NORFOLK.—Old established; turnover, £2,200; net profits, £500; good living accommodation; inclusive rental £48 on lease.

(C14) SOUTHAMPTON.—Average turnover, £1,700; net profits, £400; N.H.I. (300 scripts monthly); rent, £90; good living accommodation; purchase price, £1,100 or near offer.

(C15) LONDON, WEST.—Turnover, £2,500; net profits, £800; rental, £135, less sub-lets, £117; heavily stocked (value about £2,000), but the owner is prepared to accept an all-in purchase figure of £2,500, including fixtures, which are of solid mahogany; reason for disposal, owing to contemplated retirement.

All communications to be addressed to Walsall.

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**BLACKPOOL DISTRICT.**—To Chemists: Splendid opportunity to secure a modern double-fronted Pharmacy; living accommodation (nine rooms); established 15 months; returns steadily increasing; Kodak; N.H.I. required daily; opening Optics; secure at once and get benefit of season; price fittings £300; stock valuation; property optional; special price for this if sold at once. 119/25, Office of this Paper.

**BOLTON.**—Genuine Working-class Business, showing £6 per week net profit and increasing; must be sold quickly, owner taking over larger concern in another town; Kodak Agency, N.H.I., good Photographic turnover; low expenses; stock and fixtures £375; bargain at £450 for quick sale; living accommodation; no triflers, please. 119/55, Office of this Paper.

**EAST LONDON.**—Old-established Chemist's Business in main road position; turnover about £4,000 per annum; shop and upper part of five rooms and bath; warehouse at rear; lease 17 years; rent £180 per annum; reasonable price for goodwill; lease and stock. Apply Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden, 27 Maddox Street, W.1.

**EAST COAST.**—Chemist, retiring, wishes to dispose of two Businesses; select Drug and Perfumery and Chocolate Shops; excellent position; main street, 40-ft. frontage; returns over £40 weekly; cash trade; easily worked and capable of considerable increase; rent £200; price £1,500, or near offer; modern house. Write, enclosing banker's reference, 118/57, Office of this Paper.

**EASTERN COUNTY.**—For Sale, on account of having purchased another business, old-established Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns nearly £2,200; net profit about £540; double-fronted shop; 6-roomed house and garage; rent £50; held on renewable lease; stock and fixtures worth about £900; for quick sale will negotiate on the basis of £1,250. Apply "Urgent," 184/532, Office of this Paper.

**HAMPSHIRE (Not Bournemouth).**—Nice little Pharmacy in new district near sea; all cash trade; established one year; Kodak Agency, doing £20; moderate rent; very low rates; centre of building operations; 300 new houses going up opposite; delightful little house, garden and garage; will accept £500 all; family reasons for sale. 119/18, Office of this Paper.

**LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Unopposed mixed country Business in large village; turnover last year £1,515; could be greatly increased; large and well-fitted shop; good house and garden; rent £50; lease 12 years to run; goodwill and valuation terms; full particulars to genuine inquirers. 118/4, Office of this Paper.

**SCARBOROUGH.**—Established Business, on main road; growing district; little opposition; run as good-class Drug Store and Photographic Depot, Kodak Agent; splendid opportunity for qualified man; well stocked and excellently fitted; electric light; good living accommodation; owner retiring; rent £120 per annum, lease; price £1,000. Kemplay, 19 Rundell Crescent, Hendon, N.W.4.

**SOUTH COAST.**—Pharmacy, in main street; flat over, five rooms, hot and cold water in bedrooms and kitchen; shop well fitted; good clean stock; general all cash trade; 21 years' lease; Kodak Agency; turnover £1,450 per annum; low rent; no rates; fullest investigation; £400; stock at valuation, or offer. 117/2, Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH WALES.**—Exceptional opportunity to acquire reliable Family Business in large town; established 10 years; turnover has averaged £1,300 per annum at good profits; N.H.I. 250 per month; well stocked and fitted; living accommodation over shop (could be sub-let if desired); price £700, or nearest reasonable offer. 118/18, Office of this Paper.

**SCOTLAND.**—Old-established Business, Central Scotland; sum required round £900 or mutual valuation; populous district; ill-health sole reason for selling. Apply Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

**YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.**—Old-established General Retail and Dispensing; live Kodak Agency; returns £1,300, accountant's figures; low rental, under lease; living accommodation or lock-up; good profits; business increasing; genuine offer; price £500 for fixtures, fittings, goodwill, etc., and stock at valuation (about £400); no triflers, please; owner buying larger business. 118/12, Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER,** with pleasant Dispensing Business in garden city in South, wishes to exchange, value about £750, any town on main line to Bournemouth or Exeter, or would manage, if house; honest, steady worker; good references to best houses (not a living marvel). "Aspro," 116/40, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST and Optician's Business for Sale;** established less than twelve months, but already doing £25 week; smart-looking, double-fronted shop; good house and garden; in main street of country town 30 miles from London; no near opposition; splendid opportunity for energetic Chemist; accept £450 for immediate sale. "F. C.," 118/13, Office of this Paper.

**DRUG Store, S.E.;** facing main line station; corner shop; scope for improvement; thickly populated district; returns £1,100; purchaser to take over freehold property, or can have 99-year lease; good living accommodation; part premises can be let off. 117/21, Office of this Paper.

**DRUG Stores, N.W.;** working-class district; densely populated; trade £15 per week under female management; no opposition; directly opposite chief panel doctor; dozens of N.H.I. scripts turned away; large double-fronted shop, well stocked and fitted; £550; 20 years' lease; unique opportunity for qualified man. 183/510, Office of this Paper.

**RETAIL Chemist's Business,** with good Insurance connection, for immediate Disposal, in North London district; valuable lease; living accommodation; offers required for lease and goodwill; stock and fixtures at valuation, or, alternatively, an all-at figure. Apply P.C.B. 37/25, Office of this Paper.

**ZOMOGEN,** a well-known Food Product, commended by 1,500 doctors. The Equipment, Stock and Formula for Sale. Inquiries and offers to be addressed to the Managing Director, Zomogen Food Products, Ltd., 63 York Place, Edinburgh.

**BUSINESSES WANTED.**

**BERDOE & FISH** have genuine buyers wanting Businesses on the South Coast with a turnover between £3,000 and £4,000; also in the Midlands and West Riding, showing net profit between £600 and £700 yearly. Intending vendors are cordially invited to correspond. Transfer Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

**CHEMIST,** with cash available up to £1,600, wishes to invest in sound Business, or preferably would purchase outright; London or Home Counties; give general information in reply, stating when convenient to view; advertiser is free to negotiate immediately; bankers' references submitted; can furnish highest credentials; strictest confidence observed. "Genuine," 116/29, Office of this Paper.

**SOUND Business** required, preferably in a Southern Coastal town; must show reasonable profits and be able to stand accountant's investigation; immediate cash transaction for suitable proposition; neglected pharmacy considered, if capable of increase. 184/531, Office of this Paper.

**AGENCIES.**

**AGENTS and Wholesalers** required for Razor Blades, in provincial towns and counties, with good connections amongst Hardware Dealers and Multiple Stores; sole selling rights given to live firms. Dawes & Ball, Ltd., Razor Blade Manufacturers, Sheffield.

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**HUNGARY.**—Well-established concern, perfectly organised for covering the whole of Hungary, desires representation of first-class British firms dealing in Drugs, Chemicals, Proprietary Articles or Druggists' Sundries; ample references available. Address Pharmazeutisches Laboratorium, Dr. Rosenberg Sandor, Balator-Ucca 2, Budapest, V.

**MANUFACTURER** desires to get in touch with Agents for, or Importers of, Wooden Chip Boxes for use in the chemical industry, pharmacy and the drug trade generally. Write to 183/506, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE,** with Glasgow office and showroom, open for additional line for high-class Chemists and Hairdressers; excellent connection; must be good seller and well known; good results guaranteed; commission basis. N. London, 46 Gordon Street, Glasgow.

**TRAVELLING Representative,** with wide knowledge of Perfumery and Toilet Requisites market in India, Burma, Ceylon, etc., at present in London, is open to act for well-known firm of Manufacturers and Perfume Distillers, also for Chemists' and Druggists' Proprietary Lines. Reply to 120/6, Office of this Paper.



## APPOINTMENTS.

### METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH. APPOINTMENT OF DISPENSER-CLERK.

THE Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich is prepared to receive applications from qualified male persons for the appointment of a non-resident male Dispenser-Clerk (Grade "B") at the Council's Dispensary, at a commencing salary at the rate of £250 per annum, rising, on satisfactory service, by annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £353 per annum. The salary will be an inclusive one for the work to be performed on behalf of the Council.

The person to be appointed must hold the Minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society and so be qualified to act in all respects as a Dispenser, have had previous experience in similar duties, particularly in connection also with the Secretarial work of an Institution, and must devote the whole of his time to the service of the Council.

Applications must be in the handwriting of the applicants on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, which, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be sealed up and endorsed "Dispenser-Clerk" and received here not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, the 13th April, 1931.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice in writing on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Act, as amended. Canvassing members of the Council, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification. Stamped addressed foolscap envelope must accompany application for form.

FREDERICK J. SIMPSON,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall,  
Greenwich Road, S.E.10.  
20th March, 1931.

**ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES, WAR OFFICE.**—Salary commencing at £200 per annum and rising by £10 increments annually to £300 per annum, with cost of living bonus in addition. This pensionable civil appointment will shortly become vacant. Male candidates only will be considered. They must be Pharmaceutical Chemists holding the Major Diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and must be under 32 years of age, but this age limit will be extended in the case of suitable candidates who have served in His Majesty's Forces by the period of such service. Preference in selection will be given to candidates who served in His Majesty's Forces in the Great War. Forms of application can be obtained from the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (C.4.), The War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, and must be returned completed on or before 13th April, 1931.

## PARTNERSHIPS.

**LADY**, experienced (Apothecaries' Hall), with small capital, desires to join lady Pharmacist, or would consider small Drug Store, preferably lock-up, if within easy distance of Ilford, Essex. Apply "A. F. A.," 117/16, Office of this Paper.

## PREMISES TO LET.

**EXCELLENT CORNER PREMISES**, close to Portman Square, to be let at a very reasonable rent, or the Lease would be sold; fine position for a Chemist, being in the midst of a very high-class residential neighbourhood. Further details from Martin, Clarke & Co., 20 Seymour Street, W.1.

**OFFICES OR WAREHOUSES.**—Splendid premises near Farringdon Street, particularly suitable as Laboratory or general use of Manufacturing Chemists; extensive (1,250 square feet); plenty of natural light; excellent sanitary accommodation; good provision for heating; electric light; lease approximately 5 years; rent £200 per annum. Write Box C, Commercial Publicity (London), Ltd., 22 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.

**SPLENDID OPENING FOR CHEMIST!**—St. Albans. Spacious lock-up Shop under Dance Hall; ideal situation for Chemist and Druggist; over 22 ft. frontage and valuable arcade window; main road; near City Station; two doors from panel doctor; rent £130 per annum. Full particulars, Gray, Phillips & Co., St. Albans. Tel. 366.

## PREMISES FOR SALE.

**EXCELLENT** House and Premises in a provincial town of over 4,000 inhabitants without the services of a resident qualified chemist; the premises are in the best position in the centre of the town and possession can be arranged for at an early date; price, with all fixtures, freehold, £1,000. Apply 184/534, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

### RETAIL (HOME).

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Qualified Manager for industrial business in good shopping centre; must be good Salesman and smart Window-dresser; excellent opportunity to make real progress; salary and commission. Particulars of experience, age, salary, and when free to 117/20, Office of this Paper.

**CHEPSTOW, MON.**—Junior Assistant (female) required for Light Retail and Dispensing business. State age, experience, salary required, and when free. Clarke & Son.

**EXETER.**—Qualified Assistant required; quick and accurate Dispenser, good Salesman, knowledge Photography. State age, height and experience, whether married or single and when disengaged. Hinton Lake, 41 High Street, Exeter.

**LONDON, N.W.**—Qualified male; Dispensing and Counter. Applicants, preferable single and living in or near London, should submit full particulars of age, experience, and salary (which must be moderate), to 117/18, Office of this Paper. Those unanswered in five days respectfully declined.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Assistant, young, unqualified, either sex, for middle-class Retail; Dispensing, Counter and Windows; duties include part of alternate Sundays. Usual particulars, including salary expected, to 116/35, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, W.5.**—Junior Assistant required for a busy Dispensing Pharmacy; must be quick and reliable. Full particulars in first letter, or call Shirliff, Smith & Co., 2 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W.5.

**LONDON.**—Qualified Assistant, with knowledge of Photography, required; good opening for a suitable man. Apply, by letter, giving details of experience, age and salary required, and state when disengaged, to the Secretary, Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 49 King William Street, E.C.4.

**LONDON.**—Experienced, qualified Assistant required shortly; married man preferred; prospect of management in due course. Give full particulars. 118/24, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, E.**—Qualified Branch Manager required, single-handed, for working-class Retail, N.H.I. and Photo business; good prospects to worker. Apply, stating age, experience, references, salary required, to 119/10, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, N.W.**—Lady Assistant, unqualified, 25 to 30 years, with Dispensing experience; Counter and Window-dressing. State age, full particulars of experience, and salary asked. Davies, 59 Dudden Hill Lane, Willesden, N.W.

**MANCHESTER.**—Qualified Manager wanted for working-class district; must be used to quick N.H.I., smart Salesman, and able to make good displays. State age, experience, salary required, and when at liberty to 117/200, Office of this Paper.

**MIDLANDS.**—Qualified man wanted, experienced in all branches, Counter, N.H.I., Window-dressing, Photography; working-class district; wages offered £4. Apply, with full particulars, 116/28, Office of this Paper.

**NEAR VICTORIA.**—Junior or Improver (male). Please give full particulars, and state salary required (outdoors); enclose photo if possible. Applicants not replied to in four days respectfully declined. 117/4, Office of this Paper.

**NORTH.**—Wanted, shortly, Manager for small neglected shop, with good N.H.I. attached; capable Prescriber and business builder; must be prepared to work single-handed. State wage and usual particulars and when at liberty. 119/38, Office of this Paper.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.**—Wanted, Assistant Dispenser holding Pharmaceutical Society's qualification; hours 9 to 5; Saturdays 9 to 1; six hours additional duty every fourth week; salary £200 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20 to £260. Apply to H. Davis, Pharmacist.

**YORKSHIRE, N.E. COAST.**—Qualified lady Chemist required, or unqualified (having served indentured apprenticeship), for Light Retail; no N.H.I. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, salary required, etc., and when free, 118/22, Office of this Paper.



**ASSISTANT** wanted; capable man; good Window-dresser and first-class knowledge of Photographic essential. Apply, with reference and photograph, The Oxford Drug Co., Ltd., Oxford.

**ASSISTANT** (male); unqualified; country business; chiefly Dispensing; must have good general knowledge and not afraid of work. Particulars and photo to Manager, c/o Wride & Co., Chemists, Totton, Hants.

**ASSISTANT** (young lady), experienced Counter, Toilet and Window Display, required at once for good-class business. Apply, giving usual particulars, age, salary and photo, to Manager, c/o A. E. Hobbs, Ltd., Chemists, Mayfield, Sussex.

**ASSISTANT** required, unqualified, experienced in all branches; must be good Dispenser and Window-dresser. State age, height, experience, and salary required. Applications not answered in four days respectfully declined. H. J. Bromhall, 10 King Street, Thetford, Norfolk.

**BRANCH MANAGER**.—Shortly, a fully qualified Optician of good experience in high-class Retail and Dispensing, with Photographics, possessing unimpeachable references as to character and business capabilities; preference given to successful salesman of good address, and desiring a permanency; selected applicant may, if so disposed, take some financial interest in the business. Kindly state full details, confidentially, in first letter, of previous experience, qualifications, age, height, married or single, salary required (house available), and if convenient enclose photo (returnable), to "Progress," 119/14, Office of this Paper.

**CAPABLE**, energetic, young Assistant required for good-class business; qualified preferred. Please give full particulars, salary required, etc., in first letter. Applications not answered in three days respectfully declined. Maunders Bros., Chemists and Opticians, Taunton, Somerset.

**COMPETENT**, qualified Manager required for small East Coast town; single; live in; comfortable position for a worker; salary £3 week. P.C.B. 37/22, Office of this Paper.

**ELDERLY**, qualified man wanted for very light post, with easy hours, in Midlands; no responsibility; suit man who has retired, but desires some occupation. Reply 116/36, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR** or Improver wanted in Agricultural and Mixed business. Please give full particulars in first letter to P. H. Davies, 62 High Street, March, Cambs.

**JUNIOR** Assistant, unqualified, required; good salary for capable man. H. Reynolds, 9 Beckett Buildings, Worthing.

**LADY** Assistant wanted, London, N.W., with good experience in Counter work, Photography, Window-dressing; age over 25. Apply, with photo, to be returned, giving full particulars, 120/4, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Assistant wanted, unqualified, for London, N.W.; must have good knowledge of Retail Counter work and Dispensing. Give age, salary, and experience to 119/34, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Dispenser required for good-class Dispensing business at Uxbridge; previous experience essential. Apply, either personally or by letter, giving age, experience, and salary required, to F. G. Wells, 80 Battersea Bridge Road, S.W.11.

**LADY** (Minor qualification) wanted for one week in May. State age, experience, references, when disengaged, and salary, inclusive of travel expenses, to H. Barnett, Chemist, Hythe, Kent.

**LOCUM**.—Qualified man wanted, April 27, for two or three weeks. Apply, with all details, to R. J. S. Otley, M.P.S., Fife, E. Yorks.

**MANAGER** (lady or gentleman), 25 to 30, capable and energetic, required for busy working-class district; N.H.I. Apply, giving full particulars, references and photo, or personally, to Hammond, Chemist, Caroline Street, Hull.

**MANAGERS**.—Qualified relief men required for Midlands; must be keen, smart men, able to control staff and anxious to make progress; good prospects of permanency to really keen men. Give details of age, salary required, previous experience, and when free to 117/201, Office of this Paper.

**TAYLORS CASH CHEMISTS** require two Managers for London. Applications, giving full details of experience, age, wage expected and when at liberty, should be made by letter only to 55 Pall Mall, S.W.1. Replies unanswered in four days respectfully declined.

**WANTED**, young, qualified Manager for small branch business; good Dispenser; interest in Photography essential. State salary required and all particulars. J. M. Hughes, Ltd., 7 High Street, High Wycombe.

**YOUNG** lady, used to quick Counter trade, required for S.E. London district. State age, salary, experience, and when free to 120/3, Office of this Paper.

## WHOLESALE.

**LONDON** Wholesale Drug House require smart Forewoman for their Patent Medicine Department; must be quick at assembling, accustomed to organising and stock-keeping. State age, experience, salary to 184/526, Office of this Paper.

**SCOTLAND**.—Keen young Salesman, must be well known and have good selling record, to take over and extend present connection; commission basis. Full particulars of age, experience, and firms at present represented to Manager, Royal Court Manufacturing Co., 4 Chapel Court, London, S.E.1.

**J. C. ENO, LTD.**, require Representatives for the following territories: (1) South Yorks; (2) Cheshire and North Wales; (3) Shropshire, Staffs and Derbys; (4) Notts, Lincs and Norfolk; (5) Cornwall, Devon and Somerset; (6) S.W. London. Preference will be given to applicants residing in the respective territories.

Applications, stating age, salary required and full details of past experience, should be addressed to: HOME SALES MANAGER, J. C. Eno, Ltd., 160 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

**MANUFACTURER** of Toilets and Perfumery at popular prices requires Representative for London and provinces amongst Wholesalers, large Retailers, and Export Houses; applicants must possess a thorough knowledge of the trade's requirements, and be well acquainted with the principal buyers; remuneration by arrangement. Full details, 117/5, Office of this Paper.

**M.P.S.** required, part time (short time daily), for D.D.A. work by South London Manufacturing Chemists. Give full particulars of experience and salary required to "March," c/o Gordon & Gotch, Ltd., Gordon House, 75/9, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.

**REPRESENTATIVE** required for Scotland to carry new line of Floral Perfumes; good commission terms; the proposition is very competitive, and offers scope for big earnings to the energetic salesman. Applicants should give full particulars of experience and references to 184/530, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE** required for London, live connection Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, to sell new lines packed Toilet Goods and Sundries. 118/14, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVES** wanted (commission basis) in many districts by leading manufacturers to sell remarkable new development in Health Product for Dogs; only men with established and very good existing connection amongst Chemists need apply; proposition offers unusually large scope for first-class salesman; state exact territory covered. Write 183/512, Office of this Paper.

**SALESMEN**, calling on Chemists and Stores in London, Home, Southern and Midland Counties, for Proprietary Toilet Preparations, Cologne, Lavender, etc.; part expenses and liberal commission. Write P.C.B. 37/14, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER** wanted by manufacturers of Metal Boxes and other articles to call on Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers in London and suburbs; must have experience in these trades. Write, stating age, details of experience and salary required, "T. T.," P.C.B. 37/4, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLERS** required for finest quality Olive Oil Toilet Soaps; good commission. 184/533, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLERS** wanted in all principal towns, with existing connections with local Chemists and Stores, to extend or introduce sales for Chemical Manufacturing Company; substantial commission (only). 184/528, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** lady Assistant for Chemists' Drug Room. Apply. Lewis & Burrows, 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.1.

## PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.



**WORKS MANAGER** required by progressive Manufacturers of Specialities for Chemists, Grocers and Confectioners. Young, energetic, intelligent man with ideas, who will give whole-hearted service, will find this an exceptional opportunity. Write, giving full particulars of experience, age, and, if possible, a photograph, to 184/527, Office of this Paper.

### (COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN).

**COLOGNIES.**—A first-class Chemist required to start a complete line of Toilet and Perfumery Requisites in the Colonies; one having knowledge of the Soap trade preferred, but not essential; must be a thoroughly experienced and capable man; liberal terms to the right man. Write, stating age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, to "X. P.," c/o Charles Barker & Sons, Ltd., 31 Budge Row, E.C.4.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

**A.A.A.A.A.A.A.**—LANCASHIRE preferred; capable, young, unqualified Assistant; experienced all branches; used to heavy N.H.I. and quick Counter. Note.—Expert silent sales work in Window-dressing and Professional Showcard Writer. BM/NNVT, London, W.C.1.

**A.A.A.**—LOCUM, qualified, now booking engagements; permanent post as Manager or Assistant; experienced all branches; excellent references; terms moderate. "Chemist," 7 West View, Redcar, Yorks.

**A.A.A.**—QUALIFIED, 27, tall, seeks temporary or permanent post as Manager or Assistant; efficient all branches; London managerial experience. "Chemist," 113 Cromwell Road South, Whitstable, Kent.

**A.A.A.**—ASSISTANT; 32; first-class Salesman, Dispenser; 17 years' good all-round experience; last 10 West End; excellent references; trustworthy; reliable; disengaged; London. "Cyanide," 3 Stacey Street, W.C.2.

**A.A.**—JUNIOR Assistant; age 25; 6½ years' experience; reliable Dispenser, Counter, Photography, Windows; good references; disengaged; anywhere. "Statim," 10 Agcroft Road, Pendlebury, near Manchester.

**A.A.**—QUALIFIED, 12 years' experience, London management, single, 45, energetic and capable, requires similar post; finest references. 118/6, Office of this Paper.

**A.A.**—AS Manager or Assistant; M.P.S.; 26; first-class experience (including D. & P.); excellent references; season or permanent. Baker, 103 Listra Park, N.16.

**A.A.**—QUALIFIED Assistant, lady, 8 years' experience, including Par's and the Riviera, speaks fluent French and little Italian, requires post in London or near; highest references. "Pharmacist," 53 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

**A.**—LOCUM; qualified; registered R.P.U.; long or short period; experienced all branches; active; excellent references; terms moderate. "S. C. J.," 54 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6. Phone: Maida Vale 8212.

**A** CAPABLE, qualified man; 26; well experienced London and West End; competent Counterman, Dispenser, Window-dresser; Toilets, Photographics; excellent references; London preferred; report for duty within 3½ hours. "Fernele," Bryn-cethin, Bridgend.

### NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

**A** QUALIFIED Chemist, 29, as Manager; 13 years' London and provincial experience; keen, methodical, competent and energetic; sound knowledge of every department, including Display, Perfumery and Photography. "Trional," "Cranleigh," 58 Oakfield Road, Stroud Green, London, N.4.

**A** QUALIFIED Chemist offers part or whole time services; thoroughly experienced. "Chemist," 13 Baron's Court Road, W.14.

**A**S Assistant or Locum; disengaged; good references; varied experience; town or country; moderate salary. "G.," 142 Hill Lane, Southampton.

**A**S General Assistant (lady); experienced Counter, Toilet and Stock. "F. W.," 53 Chichester Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

**A**SSISTANT; unqualified; 22; tall; trustworthy; West-End experience; reliable Dispenser, smart Salesman, good Window-dresser; Photographic knowledge; disengaged. "C.," 44 Turneville Road, Kensington, W.14.

**A**SSISTANT, fair experience, unqualified, requires employment by Chemist till end of summer at seaside or country; begin salary at £2. Write R. Benjafield, "Farnham," Blandford, Dorset.

**A**SSISTANT; unqualified; 24; all-round experience; reliable Dispenser, smart Salesman, excellent Window-dresser; Photographic knowledge. "Burt," 179 Chamberlayne Road, N.W.10.

**A**SSISTANT (Part I) desires position with London Chemist; excellent references; aged 21; used to good Family and quick Counter trades; Dispensing, Photography, Counter, etc. Apply Rees Jones, 25 Hungerford Road, Holloway, London, N.7.

**A**SSISTANT good Dispenser, Salesman; 25 years' experience; single; unqualified. "Statim," c/o Mrs. Henstock, Shrigley Road, Bollington, near Macclesfield.

**A**SSISTANT, unqualified, open for engagement; thoroughly capable Dispenser, good Display Artist and Salesman; excellent knowledge of cameras, also D. & P. work; permanency preferred; excellent testimonials. 62 Rockingham Road, Uxbridge.

**A**SSISTANT; 26; disengaged; experienced Dispenser, Counter, Photography, Windows. G. Ramdin, 41 Westcroft Square, London, W.6.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Qualified, 25, 10 years' experience, requires post; capable taking charge; experience in Dispensing, Counter, Photography, Window-dressing; available shortly. "M.P.S.," 76 Fox Hollies Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham.

**BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.**—Qualified, 23, desires change; experience of suburban and city businesses, including N.H.I., Photographic, Window-dressing, Counter, etc.; moderate salary. 116/26, Office of this Paper.

**DISENGAGED;** qualified; experienced Dispenser; Retail; Photographic; Assistant or Manager; capable and reliable. Jamieson, 23 Sinclair Road, W.14.

**DISENGAGED.**—Qualified, 34, capable and reliable Manager desires permanency or locum; anywhere; excellent references. Jones, 19 Fieldway, Beconree, Essex.

**D**ISPENSER; young; Hall certificate; quick, accurate; experienced Chemist and Doctor; references. Miss Seaward, The Bungalow, Clearmount Road, Weymouth.

**E**ASTER Locum now open for engagement; thoroughly experienced; reliable; abstainer. Blamey, Barnwood Road, Gloucester.

**E**XPERIENCED all-round Assistant, tall, unqualified, desires post where capabilities are required; permanency, locum. "Urgent," 23 Doughty Street, Holborn.

**E**XPERIENCED Unqualified Assistant; tall; Dispensing, Photographic, Window-dresser and N.H.I.; capable and reliable. "Statim," 16 Northwood Road, Highgate, N.6.

**E**XPERIENCED, qualified, married, desires season, locum or permanency, as Manager or responsible post; excellent references; West of England preferred. Coombe, Killaloe, Torquay Road, Paignton.

**E**XPERIENCED qualified Chemist will accept small salary as Branch Manager, if living accommodation provided; abstainer, with good references. 118/38, Office of this Paper.

**F.S.M.C.,** F.B.O.A., registered J.C.Q.O., 24, pharmaceutically unqualified, refraction hospital trained, hard and conscientious worker, desires position with Chemist or Chemist-Optician; excellent references; good Dispenser, Counter-hand and Refractionist; would consider Partnership; appreciable capital. H. Rowsell, 11 Wolfstan Street, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.



**F.S.M.C.** (J.C.Q.O.), with knowledge of all branches of Pharmacy and Optics, will undertake Locum work; London preferred; free now; undeniable references. Apply, "Optice," 459 Bromley Road, Downham, Kent.

**FREE** May 2nd; 30; unqualified; as Managing Assistant; fully experienced; keen; energetic; smart on Counter or Dispensing; educated; London or provincial; interview preferred. State salary and prospects to 118/30, Office of this Paper.

**IMMEDIATE.**—Manager, qualified, 30, married, desires Locum or permanency in London, North of Thames; well up in all branches of profession; disengaged. P.C.B. 36/31, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR**; disengaged; quick, reliable Dispenser; Photography; Retail; excellent reference. "N. H. T.," 6 Cross Road, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.

**JUNIOR** Assistant requires post; 3 years' good all-round experience; keen; courteous; not afraid of work; now at liberty. "J. D. H.," 188 Venner Road, S.E.26.

**JUNIOR** (Part I) seeks position with high-class London Dispensing House; highest references; capable and willing; experience desired. 118/2, Office of this Paper.

**JUNIOR**, studying Part II, seeks Dispensing experience; good references; free for 3 weeks from March 28; West London preferred. Apply "Corsto," 5 Kenwick Gardens, Wembley, Middlesex.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall Certificate). Medical Book-keeping, young, requires post. 112/17, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** (Hall), rather deaf, requires post where deafness immaterial; last post 5 years. "L. M.," 41 Augustine Street, Taunton.

**LADY**; unqualified; 3 years' high-class experience; Counter and Dispensing; age 22; smart appearance. Davies, Sunset Farm, Kington, Herefordshire.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall) requires morning work; London; good Hospital reference. Bridge House, Loudoun Road, N.W.8.

**LADY**, M.P.S., desires permanency or Locum; smart appearance; all-round experience; excellent references; Midlands. 35 Melton Road, West Bridgford.

**LADY** (Hall), pharmacy trained, requires post Locum or permanency; London or district. "P.," 105b Shepherd's Bush Road, W.6.

**LADY** Dispenser (Hall) requires post; experienced; knowledge Book-keeping, Nursing; seven years last post; part-time no objection. 117/7, Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM**, relief, Manager; "not registered"; 20 years' experience; Dispensing, Stock, Counter, Salesman, Prescriber. "G.," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

**LOCUM.**—Reliable lady Dispenser (Hall), now booking dates; Doctor or Institution; excellent testimonials. Miss Eales, The Cottage, Littleworth, Green's Norton, Towcester.

**LOCUM** or permanency; Dispensing, Counter, Windows, Prescribing, Stock, Photography; experienced; energetic; free now. Harries, 28 Carroun Road, S.W.8.

**LOCUM**; highest qualifications; experienced; available London, April 11-20; highest references. W. S. Lean, 44 Princess Road, Leicester.

**LOCUM**, relief; qualified; London or suburbs; 10 years' experience management; well recommended; terms moderate. 117/390, Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM**; young and energetic; trustworthy; good references; free April 12-May 16. "M.P.S.," 37 Freemasons Road, Victoria Dock, E.16.

**MANAGER**; qualified; 34 years; married; excellent references; first-class experience; live over preferred, not essential; free immediately. Findlay, 62 Lillie Road, Fulham.

**MANAGER**, qualified, 26, of good appearance and address, desires position of trust with scope for experience and hard work; thoroughly capable and reliable in all branches of the business, including modern store methods; excellent references; interview any time; at liberty when required. W. J. Wykes, 12 Somerset Road, Dartford, Kent.

**M.P.S.**—KEEN, sound, obliging, business man, thoroughly conversant up-to-date pharmacy, etc., wants responsible permanent management or Locums; total abstainer; at liberty "M.P.S.," 11 Market Street, Crewkerne.

**M.P.S.**—LOCUM or relief; middle-aged; good appearance; excellent references; recently sold own business. "Pharmacist," 70 Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

**M.P.S.**, ambitious, 26, tall, good appearance and personality, excellent experience, desires responsible position in good or high-class business, view to succession or Partnership in few years' time. 119/5, Office of this Paper.

**M.P.S.**—EXPERIENCED Manager free for engagements; thorough knowledge all Retail departments, Photographic, etc.; good references; permanency or Locum. "Sulphate," 119/1, Office of this Paper.

**PART-TIME** M.P.S., age 28, experienced Manager, wants Wednesday, Sunday and other evenings after 7 p.m.; London, N.W. or W. preferred. 105/24, Office of this Paper.

**PART-TIMER**; capable and obliging Dispenser, with Part I, now available for evenings and Saturdays; used to very high-class work. Apply Waters, 20 Cedars Road, S.W.4.

**QUALIFIED**, 28, requires permanency anywhere; excellent experience all branches. Terms, "Chemist," "Beechwood," Hungerford Road, St. Annes-on-Sea.

**QUALIFIED**, 24, at present Manager, requires position; Manchester or Potteries district preferred; 9 years' good all-round experience. Full particulars (in confidence), "Chemist," 1352 Ashton Old Road, Manchester.

**QUALIFIED** Locum; London area; vacant dates, from April 20 to May 30; long experience management; good references; £5 per week. 117/39, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist desires comfortable permanency; excellent varied experience; West-End and Provinces; highest references; small salary; elderly, active, good personality; South preferred. Parker 32a Spital Road, Maldon, Essex.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant; 23; tall; 5½ years' all-round experience; moderate salary. Whitefoot, 8 Noel Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

**UNQUALIFIED**, age 21, seeks permanency; London and provincial experience; used to high-class and heavy N.H.I. Dispensing; also travelling experience; excellent Window-dresser; Midlands or Northern Counties preferred. 117/13, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** lady, 2½ years' apprenticeship served (Dispensing, Counter and Stock), well recommended, now studying Part II, seeks post during 4 weeks' vacation, commencing March 28; small salary; North London preferred. Barnard, 32 Kent Road, N.21.

**YOUNG**, qualified man desires situation near home address; excellent experience in all branches; would welcome experience in Optics. Apply C. G. Dann, 85 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

#### WHOLESALE.

2s. for 18 words or less, 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

**ARE** you in need of a Representative? If you require an unqualified man, an interview might be to our mutual advantage; I am twenty-six, some travelling experience and sound pharmacy training; could attend appointment anywhere by arrangement; commission only not entertained. P.C.B. 37/24, Office of this Paper.

**BUYER.**—Young man, 9 years' experience, desires change; all-round knowledge, Printing, Glassware; fair knowledge Drugs. P.C.B. 36/18, Office of this Paper.

**CONSCIENTIOUS** representation offered to an up-to-date firm requiring thorough and sound business; 20 years' experience, Chemists, Stores, etc., Derbyshire, Notts and North; own car. "Representative," 42 Wensley Drive, Leeds.

**EXPERIENCED** Representative, possessing sound connection, Southern and Western Counties, desires position with established House; Drugs, Proprietary or Toilets. 118/19, Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN**, 27, 7 years' travelling experience, well-known firms, London and suburbs, seeks good situation. 8 Waller Road, New Cross, S.E.14.

**GENTLEMAN**, qualified, with 10 years' Wholesale experience, director in well-known firm of Manufacturing Chemists, desires a position in similar firm, either at home or abroad. P.C.B. 34/18, Office of this Paper.

**LADY**, with several years' experience sales promotion and propaganda work, seeks change; accustomed to catalogue production, ordering of printed matter, handling correspondence, etc.; London or provinces. 117/1, Office of this Paper.



ADVERTISERS would consider the PURCHASE OF GOODWILL, etc., of any PATENT MEDICINE or PROPRIETARY ARTICLE—or ARRANGE for its MANUFACTURE and DISTRIBUTION.

State full particulars, 174/209, Office of this Paper.

## L I N A D

A specialised Advertising Service for Retail Chemists. Write for particulars to

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14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4

**L**ONDON Traveller, Essential Oils, Synthetic Chemicals, with good connection, is open for engagement. Write P.C.B. 37/15, Office of this Paper.

**M**ALE Clerk, age 38, seeks situation in Drug trade; 14 years' experience with Manchester firm of Wholesale Chemists. 119/4, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE, aged 25, with London Chemist and Hospital connection (7 years), at present engaged, desires change. Write 114/3, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE, covering London area, desires new lines; commission basis if saleable product; can arrange showroom, W.C., London. P.C.B. 37/16, Office of this Paper.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE, valuable personal connection over wide area, now in ninth year with leading Proprietary House, desires similar post after Easter; keen, energetic and successful Salesman; highest references; qualified. 119/37, Office of this Paper.

**S**URGICAL Instruments, Orthopaedic Appliances, Artificial Limbs, Surgical Boots, etc. Advertiser seeks position as Departmental Manager; fully experienced. 117/37, Office of this Paper.

**T**O WHOLESALESMEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—I am 26, with sound pharmacy training, unqualified, and wish to obtain post with view to representation; have some travelling experience; pleased to attend interview by appointment. "W." 32 Calthorpe Street, W.C.1.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

10s. for 60 words or less; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

**C**HEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We hold an immense stock of Drug Fittings, Dispensing Screens, Glass Fronted Counters, Perfumery Cases, Nests of Drawers, Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen, Upright and Flat Counter Cases, Plate-glass Counters, Cash Tills, Display Stands and Glass Shelves, etc., ready for immediate delivery at competitive prices. Write or call for List. F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., 175/9 and 336 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

**C**HEMIST'S MAHOGANY FITTINGS.—Drug Fittings, 12 ft. x 10 ft. long; Wallcases, 5 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. long; Glass-front Counter, 10 ft., 9 ft. and 8 ft. long; Dispensing Screens, 8 ft., 7 ft. and 5 ft. long; all glass Counter, oak framed, 6 ft. long; low prices; sketches by return. GEORGE COOK, The Working Shopfitter (over 40 years' experience), 27 Macclesfield Street, City Road, London, E.C.1.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

## CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged Stock of Photo Goods

Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH. I GIVE BEST PRICES for Old Films (damaged, fogged or expired dates); Packet Papers. Cards (any sizes). Old Photo Goods or Cameras. Bromide Papers. Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along. **S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Road, Liverpool**

## PASTES & LIQUIDS

in small containers.—Furniture, Floor, Car, and Boot Polishes, Tooth Pastes and any type of product required in small containers can be supplied and manufactured at lowest possible rates under buyers' own brands by a manufacturing firm in London who have the latest manufacturing plant. Products can be manufactured either under the manufacturers' or buyers' own recipes.—Z. X., 329, c/o Deacon's Advertising Agency, Fenchurch Avenue, London.

**E**NTIRE CHEMISTS' FIXTURES.—We can supply your requirements from our immense stock, and give free delivery London. Send us your particulars; better still, visit our Show Rooms. RUDDUCK & CO., Drug Store Fitters, 219 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

**T**REBLES' for Chemists' Fittings, Shop Fronts, Alterations; 1 new or second-hand. Let us quote for your requirements. Pharmacy Fitters for over a century. 549 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London, E.10.

**£85.**—COMPLETE Set of Wall Fittings in mahogany; 6 ft. Wall Showcase; 8 ft. Glass-fronted Counter; 6 ft. Dispensing Screen; 10 ft. Drug Fitting; Perfume Showcase and Desk; Nest of Counter Drawers. Can be seen at Show Rooms, or detailed descriptions and sketches sent by post. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS LTD., 90-92, St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1. Pharmacy Fitters for over a Century.

## EXCHANGE COLUMN.

### FOR DISPOSAL.

**FITTINGS AND FIXTURES**, complete, at 1 Forest Lane, E.15, £40. Call, 70 Crownfield Road, E.15.

**EXPIRY OF LEASE.**—Mahogany and Oak Fittings, Shop Rounds, Stock, Apparatus, etc. 119/13, Office of this Paper.

**TWO CASH REGISTERS** for Sale (Nationals); print and add each sale; both fitted with coin wheel. Write F. E. Fox, 4 Courcy Road, Hornsey, N.8.

**DEVELOPING TANKS** (ebonite), 25-gallon capacity, size 36 in. deep x 16 in. x 12 in., guaranteed chemical resisting, 45s. each, f.o.r. Chatham; worth treble. Henning, Larnie.

**CASH REGISTER TILL**, £8 8s. model, solid mahogany, richly french polished, extra large cash capacity, check action equal new; accept 45s.; smaller size, cost £3 3s., accept 20s.; approval willingly. Whiteley, 407 Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

### WANTED.

**CODEx.**—Late edition wanted. State price to Dennis, Chemist, Northampton.

**SECOND-HAND FITTINGS** of good quality required for fair-sized shop; oak or mahogany; London or near. Dixon, 7 North Road, Berkhamstead.

**CINE KODAK CAMERAS**, Projectors and Outfits wanted; other makers also and good-class Cameras, etc. Durbins, Chemists, 12 The Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

**GOWER**, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including B.P., Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books, Materia Medica Collections.

**FLINTS**, 2.7 mm. diameter, in bars 40-100 cm. long, required to be bought, outside trust; also interested in manufacturing process. Reply to "W. M. 5376," c/o Rudolf Mosse, Seilerstätts 2, Vienna I, Austria.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.



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